

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

(Sixteen
Pages)

VOL. XI, NO. 90

WITNESSES DIFFER ON NEED OF JOINT ACTION IN RUSSIA

Raymond Robins Urges That the People There Be Allowed to Overthrow Bolshevism—Intervention Demanded by Peasant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Raymond Robins, formerly at the head of the American Red Cross in Russia, told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday what he had learned in Russia through an interpreter and G. A. Martusen, assistant vice-president of the All-Russian Soviet under Alexander Kerensky, through an interpreter, gave the committee his side of the Russian story. The two men did not see eye to eye. Mr. Robins, while denouncing Bolshevism as a "beast whom we must know for what it is," apparently saw little of the tyranny, the cruelty, and the injustice which Mr. Martusen depicted. One appealed for intervention; the other opposed it.

Mr. Robins, who was on the stand in the morning, emphasized the statement that he made the day before, that "Bolshevism is a menace to the world, the first challenge of the age to our order, against which we must mobilize our conscience and intelligence." He said, however, that he was opposed to our blinding ourselves and resting the case on what was "supposed to exist, but does not."

Intervention in Russia was denounced by Mr. Robins. He would rather see the revolution run its course in Russia than be checked by outside intervention. He asserted that it would solidify and combine the Russian factions against outsiders. He thought that a government which had continued for 14 months in the face of determined opposition, and is stronger today than ever, must have something more in it than was represented by its enemies.

Soviets Denounced

Mr. Martusen asserted that the soviet régime was anti-democratic. Elections under Mr. Kerensky had taken place according to law, but none under the Bolsheviks had, and no elections since the Constituent Assembly had shown the strength of the political parties. "I will only believe that they have the people behind them if elections take place under the same legal conditions as formerly," he said.

"The Bolsheviks use the system of terrorizing the people on a greater scale than the Tsar did," the witness said. "They mislead the people by false promises, as in the case of promising them land, which promise was never fulfilled. The agrarian problem remains unsolved. The idea of the Bolsheviks is to assign land only to the poorest. Those who have as much as one cow are put in the bourgeois class. Men who have asked for bread have been shot because the Bolsheviks did not have the bread to give them. This happens in the district where they do not produce grain, but only flax or some other such crop."

The peasants, of whom he claims to be one, Mr. Martusen said, are greatly opposed to the requisitioning of the grain, and they are not planning to do much planting this spring. The requisitioning was done, he said, by a special army of workers who paid it from the peasants. They took a small sum for the grain, unless there was resistance, in which case they took it without paying.

Intervention Tardy

He said he had assisted in the overthrow of Bolshevism in Northern Russia, and they had asked the Allies to send troops to Archangel to recreate the eastern front, to fight the Germans and the Bolsheviks. Before Archangel was cleared of Bolsheviks, the Allied ambassadors were obliged to leave. Two or three weeks later they were asked to return to Archangel, where they now are. Great supplies of the Allies fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks. The chief trouble was that the Allies sent too small a force. Later the American soldiers arrived. In August, the Bolsheviks were only a small number, and it would have been easy to take possession.

Apart and distinct from his exposition of the mental misadventure called Bolshevism, the story told by Mr. Robins, apparently struck those who heard it as showing more intimacy with the internal history of the Russian debacle, the mistakes, if not blunders, of allied diplomacy, and the sinister methods of German intrigue in the midst of upheaval and revolution, than the testimony of any previous witness.

The outstanding feature of the testimony of a man who declared Bolshevism the greatest menace to organized society, was to the effect that the uncompromising attitude of the Allies and the United States toward the Soviets after the fall of the Kerensky government was primarily responsible for the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the strangling of Russia's economic life through intrigue fomented and directed by the German General Staff.

Cooperation Proposed

This was not all, according to Mr. Robins. In February, 1918, the witness asserted, the Bolshevik Government agreed to denounce the Brest-Litovsk treaty and resume hostilities against the Imperial German Government if Great Britain and the United States would assure cooperation. Mr.

Robins and R. A. B. Lockhart, the British High Commissioner, communicated this decision to their respective governments. No promise or attempt at conciliation, he said, had been made by either government on March 14, when Nikolai Lenin told Mr. Robins he was convinced no help could be expected, and induced the All-Russian Soviet to ratify the treaty.

When the Germans had secured control of the situation and carried the Russian war materiel to the western front before the great March drive, the Allies adopted the policy of intervention in Russia which resulted in throwing the Soviets even more into the hands of Germany, Mr. Robins asserted. He and other influential men then in Russia had warned the State Department against intervention, he said. Thus, he declared, intervention on a small scale was substituted for that cooperation which those on the spot had advocated. According to this witness, the allied governments showed extraordinary weakness and indecision, and when they finally took action and decided on intervention on a ridiculously small scale it merely served to strengthen the growing estrangement and the distrust, on the part of the Soviets, of American democracy.

LABOR CRITICIZES DRAFT OF LEAGUE

British Labor Party Opposes Army Estimates as Contrary to Pledges at Election and to Purposes of League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The executive of the Labor Party, at a meeting on Wednesday, passed a resolution viewing with disquiet Mr. Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons introducing the army estimates. This statement, the resolution says, assumes a European policy of prolonged interference, and military responsibilities which the executive believes to be a further menace to the peace and settlement of Europe, and calls upon the government to fulfill the repeated pledges given at the election that a return to power would mean the immediate abolition of conscription, also to refrain from inaugurating a military policy inconsistent with the democratic League of Nations, and which will prevent the urging at the Peace Conference that an essential provision in the constitution of the league must be one prohibiting conscription absolutely to every nation joining the league.

The resolution further draws attention to the fact that the draft of the league does not fulfill the vital conditions for such league, laid down in Labor Party and inter-allied war aims, and states that approval of the draft in its present form might endanger the national interests, especially through a continuation of conscription, vast armaments, high prices, and unemployment.

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the calling of a national conference of labor to discuss the draft for the purpose of reaffirming the labor war aims' demands, in particular those regarding the right of all civilized states to enter the league on equal terms, the establishment within the league of a democratic assembly representing the peoples instead of the governments, the abolition of conscription, and the policy of the open door.

The executive also passed a resolution protesting against the reduction of the unemployment donation, and calling upon the government to put in hand large schemes of reconstruction, and to restore industrial stability by proceeding with demobilization by more thorough methods than those hitherto employed.

CANADIAN TROOPS CAUSE DISTURBANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
RHYL, Wales (Friday).—Canadian troops in camp at Kinnel Park rioted on Tuesday and Wednesday, alleging that their transport to Canada was unduly delayed. The disturbances have now ceased.

Rioting began on Tuesday night and demonstrations were kept up for two days before they were finally brought under control.

It is reported that from 5 to 27 men were killed and from 20 to 73 were wounded.

The damage to property as a result of the rioting is estimated at £50,000. An inquiry is proceeding. The rioters have been arrested. Some of them are believed to be of foreign extraction.

Stores were seized and officers' quarters were fired upon. It was found necessary to call out a force of cavalry but the cavalrymen did not resort to the use of their arms.

A major-general who flew from the London War Office to the camp, addressed the Canadians and assured them that their grievances would be promptly remedied. He promised the demobilization of 10,000 of the men this week and next week. Four transports will be placed at the disposal of the Canadians in order that they can be returned home soon.

The camp now contains 25,000 Canadians.

TEMPORARY BREAK IN SPA DISCUSSION

Owing to German Refusal to Hand Over Mercantile Marine Without Further Instructions, Negotiations Are Broken Off

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The German Government wireless states that the negotiations at Spa concerning the shipping question have been temporarily broken off, as the entente demands the unconditional handing over of the whole of the remaining German mercantile marine, whereas the German armistice commission's instructions are that shipping, finance, and food supplies can only be dealt with as a whole and the question of handing over the mercantile fleet can only arise if Germany is assured of adequate food supplies, namely 2,500,000 tons until the new harvest. As the instructions on both sides did not go beyond this, the French delegate proposed breaking off negotiations, whereupon the two special delegations for these special questions left Spa.

Military Terms Considered

PARIS, France (Friday).—After a conference with the British delegation, Mr. Lloyd George attended a meeting of the Supreme War Council. Marshal Foch and the principal naval and military representatives of the allied powers were present. The experts' report on the military, naval, and air terms to be imposed on Germany were considered first. Last Monday it was again discussed, and a hope is expressed that a decision will be reached immediately.

M. Georges Leygues, the Marine Minister, has gone fully into the question of the necessity of naval increase with the Senate committee and said that the proposal for the destruction of the German fleet could not be accepted.

The Earl of Lytton, in an interview, has declared that it was the British belief that destruction was the best way of avoiding disputes, but if, by wishing to avoid disagreement, a more serious one was in danger of being caused, the British Government had no longer any reason for maintaining their view.

Sir Gordon Hewart, British Attorney-General, has arrived to attend the final sitting of the War Responsibility Commission. The report is stated to cover the history of events during the last fortnight of July, 1914, and to be altogether a remarkable document. An important debate on finance takes place today in the Chamber of Deputies.

Minor Powers' Demands Rejected

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(Havas).—The Supreme Council, after hearing a statement by Jules Cambon, former ambassador at Berlin, decided unanimously yesterday to reject the demands of the minor powers with limited interests for greater representation on the financial and economic commissions which are about to be formed. The minor powers, especially those from South America, followed Brazil in demanding earlier in the week that the minor powers have the same number of members on the commissions as the great powers.

After two days of futile unofficial conferences, M. Cambon laid the matter before the Supreme Council. Brazil was supported by Belgium, while Greece and Serbia took the opposite view. The Supreme Council asked the minor powers to name their five representatives on the commission today. The great powers will have 10 representatives.

Tzecho-Slovak Questions

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Questions relative to the frontiers of Tzecho-Slovakia were examined yesterday by the Tzecho-Slovak Commission and considerable progress was made, according to the official communiqué.

Jugo-Slav Question Studied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The commission for the study of the Rumanian and Jugo-Slav territorial questions met today and continued its study of the questions presented."

Spa Incident Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:

"The Supreme Council met today at 3 p. m."

"Information was given as to the interruption of the negotiations at Spa regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet, and Mr. Robert Lansing submitted a proposal in regard to the German cables."

"At the request of the Italian delegate it was decided to appoint an inter-allied military commission to inquire into the incidents at Lailbach."

"The discussion of revictualing the states formerly included in Austria-Hungary was continued and completed."

"Mr. Lloyd George addressed the council in regard to the military terms of preliminaries of peace with Germany."

"The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 3 p. m."

TUNNEL THROUGH PYRENEES PIERCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The Franco-Spanish tunnel through the



Position of new tunnel
Map shows Ax and Puigcerda to be linked by new Franco-Spanish railway passing through Pyrenees

Pyrenees in the new railway in course of construction from Puigcerda to Ax has just been pierced.

After long delays in linking up France and Spain by railways through the Pyrenees due partly to the difference in gauge between the two countries, but mainly to military considerations, a convention was signed on Aug. 18, 1904, providing for the construction of three lines, one known as the Huesca-Oloron; another linking Ax les Thermes in the Arizge with Ripoll in Catalonia; and a third connecting St. Giron in the Arizge to Sort and thence to Lerida.

GERMAN HOPES OF GAINING BY DELAY

Allies Believed Losing Power, Owing to Alleged Upheaval Threatening Britain—Delay in Settlement Is Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Wireless Press' Berlin correspondent states that the German Foreign Office issues daily extracts from the British press, so put together as to create the impression that Great Britain is on the verge of a great revolutionary upheaval, and this, and its anticipated influence on the international situation, is the chief topic of conversation in government and political circles in Weimar.

In the circumstances, there is a general feeling among all parties that the German Government should cease pressing for the earliest possible conclusion of peace, since the British Government may eventually be reduced to impotence. Dr. Suedekum said it was now a question whether the Allies would be in a position to enforce the projected peace terms.

Similar doubts as to the ability of the Allies in general to conduct any further military operations against Germany have recently been expressed by other German speakers.

PARTIAL SETTLEMENT IN HARBOR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Harbor workers who were employed on craft controlled by the United States Railroad Administration, settled their strike late yesterday, and were to go to work today. After a two-day conference between the strike committee, headed by T. L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers Affiliation, and James L. Hughes, federal conciliator, together with A. J. Stone, federal manager of the Erie, the eight-hour day demand was granted, the harbor workers, and increased wages, with some concessions in the latter demand being made by both sides.

Late last night it was said at the Marine Workers Affiliation headquarters that the Interstate Lighterage Company had also accepted the terms of the settlement with the Railroad Administration, and that before morning two other large private concerns would concede the demands of the harbor workers.

Mr. Delahanty made the prediction that it would be only a matter of a few days before the acceptance of the strike terms would be forthcoming from all the private craft owners who had been refused settlement on the basis of the terms made to the Railroad Administration.

DELEGATES TO RUSSIA AWAITING PASSPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Labor Party headquarters here has heard nothing to the effect that the Moscow Government has refused permission for the Socialist investigation committee appointed by the Berne conference to enter Russia. The British delegates are now awaiting their passports and the committee intends to assemble at Stockholm on March 15.

ITALY AND PROTEST OF UNITED STATES

Next Move May Be in Form of Demand That Italian Troops Be Withdrawn From Contested Areas if Warning Is Unheeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Beyond the meagre dispatches from Paris merely referring to the strained relations between the Italian Government and the Jugo-Slavs, the representatives of these two governments in Washington, it was learned yesterday, have received no information regarding the attitude of the Italian Government since receiving the protest of the United States against its interference with the flow of food-stuffs to the newly liberated people of Jugo-Slavia. The fact that no additional information was received at the State Department was taken here to mean that the whole matter is in the hands of the Peace Conference.

It was ascertained, however, that the main difficulty facing the delegates in Paris centers round the occupation by Italian troops of the contested territory. Should Italy fail to respond to the warning served on her by the United States, and continue, as has been alleged, to interfere with supplies, the next move, it is believed, will be in the form of a demand that the Italian troops within the contested area be withdrawn.

It is now perfectly apparent that those who warned against Italian occupation of these regions at the very beginning foresaw a danger that evidently, in the flush of victory, escaped the attention of the Supreme War Council of the Allies. Even before the final collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the danger of a clash between the Italians and Jugo-Slav aspirations was regarded as inevitable and it is said here that it would have been much easier to have the contested regions occupied at that time by French, British, and United States troops than it will be now to ask the Italian troops to retire.

Pending a settlement and unless Italy assumes a more conciliatory attitude it was predicted here yesterday that the United States, Great Britain and France would be compelled to ask that the Italian forces in certain parts of Dalmatia be withdrawn and that their place be taken by troops of these three countries. This demand it is understood, has been repeatedly urged by the Jugo-Slav representatives in Paris. They warned that the occupations of these regions by Italian troops, in the state of bitter feeling that exists, might at any moment lead to fighting.

As a matter of fact those familiar with the critical situation declared yesterday that only the presence of United States troops in Dalmatia prevented a serious conflict between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs. Should things develop to such a point that it would be necessary to insist on the withdrawal of Italian troops, this would in no way be interpreted as prejudicing the Italian claims, which will be treated on their merits. The point is that it is absolutely necessary to preserve order in the contested regions until a final settlement is reached.

The Italian delegates, it is known, insist that the Peace Conference render a decision on the basis of the treaty entered into with the entente powers before Italy took part in the war. On the other hand, the Jugo-Slav representatives demand that the question be decided not in accordance with a treaty to which they were no party and which they entered into, in good faith perhaps, before their nation came into being. They ask that the whole controversy be arbitrated and decided on the lines of self-determination.

DECISION IN NEVADA AGAINST "NEAR BEER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
CARSON CITY, Nevada.—The Nevada Supreme Court put the manufacturers of so-called "near beer" out of business yesterday by handing down a decision holding that its manufacture and sale is contrary to the provision of the Initiative Prohibition Act. The court made permanent an injunction against the Reno Brewing Company prohibiting the further manufacture and sale of any beverage which contains more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of alcohol.

The decision also prevents the sale of beverages of similar ingredients in any club or other place of business in the State. The court's decision was founded on what is laid down as the legal definition of "malt liquor." This, the court held, is any combination of malt and alcohol, regardless of the percentage of either ingredient. The brewing company contended that, because the beverage was not recognized as intoxicating, it could not be barred under the prohibition act.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, on trial in the Federal Court charged with violation of the Espionage Act, told the prosecuting attorney, James W. Osborne, in response to a question yesterday, that he wanted to see Germany win over England and that he had no use for England.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF NEW AIRSHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
SELBY, England (Thursday).—A new airship carrying 30 people underwent a successful trial here today, remaining in the air three hours and reaching a height of 2000 feet. The airship has five engines, each of 250 horsepower, is 670 feet long and 80 feet in diameter.

DRY CONFERENCE IN PARIS ANNOUNCED

Plans Under Way for World-Wide Prohibition—Sober Nation, It Is Said, Will Force Others to Be Dry to Compete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans have been completed for holding in Paris, in the first week of April, an international conference to inaugurate in European countries the movement for world-wide prohibition. Delegates from the United States will, it is understood, confer with representatives of the movement in other countries and formulate a program along lines discussed at a similar conference on a smaller scale recently held in Paris, in which Col. L. B. Musgrove of Birmingham, Alabama, chairman of the National Committee on the Ratification of the Prohibition Amendment, took part.

Announcement of the forthcoming conference was made yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League of America, following the arrival in this country of Colonel Musgrove, who has spent three months in Europe, where he studied the prohibition movement, particularly in relation to the social and economic problems accentuated by the great world war.

"Industrially, commercially, and otherwise, the United States will make such progress as a sober nation that the other countries will have to become dry in order to compete with it industrially," said Colonel Musgrove. The movement for world-wide prohibition, he asserted, should be considered as part of the international reconstruction which the Peace Conference is attempting to accomplish.

Colonel Musgrove states that labor, which was generally regarded as antagonistic to prohibition, would, under the growing sense of power and responsibility for social welfare, realize that sobriety and the elimination of the liquor strongholds constitute the strongest assets of efficiency. The campaign, he predicted, will rest particularly on the question of the efficiency of labor.

Discussing the proposed League of Nations, he said: "If we failed to become a part of it, it would be a fatal blunder for the United States. First, because all of Europe has been inspired by the unselfish and patriotic move which prompted the United States to enter this world-wide war. Our country has a better standing in Europe today from every viewpoint than ever before. If we should back down now after doing such a patriotic thing as we have done, we would go down in history as a slacker nation. By joining the League of Nations, we will have fair play in marketing our products in Europe. The United States stands at the parting of the ways. The doorway is open to accept the greatest opportunity which has ever been presented to this or any other nation."

FRENCH SCHEME TO REDUCE HIGH PRICES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—Municipal booths for the sale of provisions at fixed prices opened today, and judging from the clientele, they will prove a success and achieve the government's purpose of reducing the high food rates.

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GOVERNMENT GETS CONTROL IN STRIKE AREA OF GERMANY

Complete Failure of Dresden Strike Movement Reported—News of Berlin Situation Shows Promise of Improvement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The German Government wireless states that the general strike movement in Dresden has completely failed, and the local Spartacist leaders have been arrested, while similar strikes in Central Germany have been ended by the Imperial Labor Minister's mediation. Meanwhile, at Weimar, negotiations between the Cabinet and the Berlin Majority Socialists' representatives are understood to have taken a satisfactory course, the proposals being reported as tending to the inclusion of the workmen's and soldiers' councils in the constitution. The delegation returned to Berlin on Tuesday night to report to the strikers.

A further wireless message, however, pronounces the Berlin situation more critical, the national marine division and parts of the revolutionary defence force and of guards regiments, including the famous Malkaier, having gone over to the revolution. Police headquarters, where Colonel Reinhard, who commands the government troops, is stationed, were unsuccessfully attacked on Thursday night, but the attack was resumed with artillery the following morning.

The Berlin Trade Commission has also declared for joining the strike, and the railway workers are again reported as wavering, but the conference of the Majority Socialist trade councils of Greater Berlin has declared its inability to support a further continuance of the strike. The gas and electricity workers' strike having brought the printing as well as other trades to a standstill, no newspapers are appearing.

Successful Government Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The latest German Government wireless states that the Berlin situation on Thursday afternoon indicated successful progress of the measures taken by the government. The troops which opposed the government have been disarmed, and, although the rioters still surround the police headquarters, troops for its liberation have been brought up, while volunteers and guards are dealing successfully with the Spartacists in the Alexander quarter.

INDIANA STANDARD OIL NETS 77 PER CENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Net earnings of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for 1918 were \$43,265,877, and setting aside \$20,000,000 for federal taxes, net profit for the year amounted to \$23,265,877, according to the annual financial report issued following the stockholders' annual meeting. This net profit amounts to 77 per cent on the capitalization of \$30,000,000. Surplus of the company was increased by \$16,063,877, and now stands at \$87,509,465. Dividends of \$7,200,000 were paid in 1918.

UTAH SENATE PASSES ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Utah Senate, by a vote of 11 to 6, yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes. The measure was unfavorably reported, and it was thought it would not come before the Legislature as a whole.

DECREASED COST OF LABOR NOTED

Result Is Said to Be Due, Not to a Lower Wage Scale, but to Increased Efficiency on the Part of the Men Employed

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That a reduced wage scale is not an indispensable preliminary to resumption of activity in the building trades, is the opinion of Morton Chase Tuttle, who has just returned to Boston after more than a year of service as production manager for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Tuttle bases his judgment on recent investigations of large construction enterprises from New England to Florida, supplemented by studies carried out under his direction by a construction company in Boston, of which he is general manager. These indicate that increased efficiency of labor is bringing down costs even while wages remain at existing altitudes.

"In the course of viewing numerous undertakings more or less closely associated with interests of the government," says Mr. Tuttle, "I have lately been impressed to find the statement commonly made that costs of operation are beginning to show a noticeable decline. And this, almost without exception was attributed to increased efficiency of the labor force, due in part to the opportunity for weeding out the less dependable workers, in part to the growing desire of all members of the force to retain their jobs."

Costs Studied

"Owing to inadequate or otherwise unsatisfactory cost systems maintained in connection with most of these undertakings, I found it impossible fully to check the statement by actual figures. Accordingly, I asked my own company to make out the cost of any one process in an operation continued over a period of several weeks. That which was selected was a piece of concrete work. The costs studied were those for the common labor employed on this work from Jan. 7 to Feb. 4 of the present year, inclusive. During this period the wage scale remained unaltered; but the persons of the labor force underwent frequent changes."

"A graph of the labor cost of the work during the period noted shows a sharp and almost undeviating decline from day to day. On Feb. 4 these costs were exactly 50 per cent less per unit than were those of Jan. 7. It is my belief that the experience of my company is by no means isolated; and that in almost any labor force there lies the opportunity of realizing economies ranging from 20 to 50 per cent without interfering with the wage scale."

Potential Factor

"This implies, of course, that there is now increased opportunity for selecting men according to their suitability for a given task, and an increased eagerness on the part of the men to make good. The whole country ought soon to feel the effect of this in general improvement. It is a case of supplanting so-called limitation of labor by proper adaptation of labor as a means of keeping the cost of doing things within the bounds of utility."

"State of mind is often as potent a factor in ultimate labor costs as is the rate per hour. Anyone experienced in handling workmen has recognized the difference in output between a cheerful, capable man, anxious to hold his place, and one who is a little disgruntled, and quite conscious that he can get another job the moment he drops the present one. Multiply either case by thousands of individual instances, and I believe that there will be found, in shifts of mental attitude, the explanation of much of the variation which occurs in unit cost. And this, after all, is the element of labor which directly affects the profits of the employer."

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF I. W. W. PUBLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The call for a general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is published in the current issue of the New Solidarity, official organ of the I. W. W., printed at general headquarters in this city. The date set is May 5, 1919. The call does not name the place of the convention, but it is expected to be here. This will be the eleventh annual convention, the call states.

The same issue of the I. W. W. official paper prints also the call for a marine transport convention "to all organizations of marine transport workers in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and all other countries which this call reaches." The date is set for April 28, 1919, and the place Chicago. Delegates are asked to be instructed and the convention will be held "with the object of elaborating plans for world union of marine transport workers."

STRIKE OF CANADIAN PRESSMEN CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At noon on Friday the pressmen of the government printing bureau to the number of 101 went out on strike. This act is the culmination of certain demands which were presented to the government in September last, and from time to time since then threats of a strike have been made by the government employees. The cause of the strike is said by the men to be the government's refusal to consider an adjustment of wages and hours.

The walk-out will naturally cause considerable inconvenience, especially

in view of the fact that Parliament is in session. Strangely enough, the strike synchronizes with the tabling of a report in the House of Commons of a special committee of experts which was appointed by the government last year to investigate all branches of the printing bureau and to recommend such steps as might properly be taken to promote both economy and efficiency.

The report is a sharp criticism of the printing bureau, which is roundly condemned. Its condition is described as "shocking" and "pitiable," and amongst the recommendations made is one that the staff be so reduced as to make a saving of \$350,000 per annum possible.

RESULT OF LONDON COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Labor Improves Its Position in New County Council—Duchess of Marlborough Succeeds in Her Candidacy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—London County Council election returns for yesterday show that 68 municipal reformers, 40 Progressives, 15 Labor, and one Independent were elected. Labor has improved its position, as it had only five members in the previous council, along with 67 municipal reformers and 45 Progressives.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected to the County Council today from the north division of Southwark by a large majority over a Labor candidate. She stood for election as a Progressive.

The existence of the London County Council, the L. C. C., so familiar to Londoners, dates from 1888. In that year, the Local Government Act created a new administrative County of London out of the County and the City of London, and directed that a county council should be elected for that area. The new body was to possess not only the powers of an ordinary county council, but also extensive powers of town management transferred to it from the old Metropolitan Board of Works which had been established in 1855. Thus, for the first time in its long history, London, outside the small area of the city, was under the management of one central body responsible to the citizens. Previous to 1888, the government of London had possessed little homogeneity. For the most part, there was no central authority at all, and the district authorities were numerous and diverse, with limited and conflicting powers. In 1855 the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Metropolitan Vestries and the District Boards were created by the Metropolitan Management Act of that year. The area chosen for the metropolis as defined by the act was practically the area of the present County Council, to which body, as already stated, all the powers of the Board of Works were transferred in 1888.

The London County Council consists of 118 councillors, two elected by each parliamentary division, with the exception of the City of London, which elects four. There are 19 aldermen, with chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy chairman elected in council. The triennial election of councillors is by householders, male and female, on the rate books. Aldermen hold office for six years.

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PLAN TO STABILIZE TRADE CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of the steel and iron industry met on Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and decided unanimously to accept the plan proposed by the Secretary of Commerce to cooperate with the industrial board of the Department of Labor in the effort to stabilize trade conditions, and the matter was referred to a committee.

Discussing the proposed League of Nations, former Judge Elbert H. Gary said that such a league must soon be agreed upon as the sentiment in favor of it is well-nigh universal. He added that the members of the Peace Conference would surely be able to work out a covenant that would put into operation the desire of hundreds of millions of people. He also declared that after peace is securely established and cordial and reasonable cooperation established between the government and the business interests of the country, the United States should realize the greatest prosperity in its history.

STRIKE SPREADS IN CUBA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The general strike in Cuba has spread, according to advices to the State Department, until transportation in fully half of the country is tied up. Practically all industries are reported at a standstill. The latest demand of the union is that all non-union railroad employees be discharged.

ALIEN SOLDIERS AND THE UNITED STATES

Labor Department Announces Conditions Under Which Men Who Have Served in Allied Armies May Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Department of Labor has announced the conditions under which alien soldiers or former soldiers, whether of the United States forces or of the other forces of nations with which the United States is associated, may be permitted to reenter this country.

Such aliens must prove that they were formerly legal residents of the United States and they must apply for readmission within a year after the termination of the war, but they will be allowed an additional year within which they may return after having made application. Applicants must have papers showing that they have been granted furlough abroad or have been honorably discharged, or have been rejected on final examination. If disabled or defective, they must prove that this disability was incurred in military or naval service.

The same privilege extended to this class of aliens will be available to Americans who have expatriated themselves by enlisting in foreign armies and have not repatriated themselves.

The subject of immigration has been receiving much attention from officials and while economic and industrial conditions are such at present that it is considered desirable to prevent an influx of foreign labor into this country, there is no desire to close the door against anyone who has served the country in time of war and who left the country in order to render that service. Moreover, while the immediate survey shows a surplus of labor, the long look ahead is for greatly improved business which, it is believed, will create a greater demand for labor than can be met. At least by next autumn, many business men say, there will be a marked revival of trade and industry which will take care of all the labor in sight.

Italian conditions make it expedient for men of that nationality, who were formerly in the United States and who wish to return, to do so. Shortage of food and financial and trade conditions in Italy do not hold out a favorable prospect for the men who will be returned from the army to civil life there, and there are said to be 150,000 of the men who went from the United States to Italy and who now wish to come back. The Italian Government has made an appropriation for these men and the United States undoubtedly will be able to find places for them as it did before.

Many students of the trend of labor and of political events believe that these men will not stay here merely long enough to make sufficient money on which to retire and live in Italy, but that they will become citizens of the United States and make their permanent home here.

It will be remembered that in the second draft men who did not declare their intention of becoming citizens by accepting service with the army were barred from future citizenship. Most of the men, therefore, who went to Europe to fight had the expectation of coming back to the United States to live. Moreover, they have become more patriotic and more interested in citizenship because of their participation in the war. It is the undesirable political alien that the government is anxious to keep out far more than the one who would merely be taking a position from a resident citizen.

STRIKERS NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO MEET

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The police have taken steps to prevent any assembling of the striking textile workers in this city. Peter Carr, commissioner of public safety, announced that the strikers would not be permitted to gather on either public or private grounds. A meeting had been planned for this afternoon, and A. J. Muste, one of the strike leaders, declared the arrangements would be carried out as planned.

The strike committee has issued a statement attacking the American Woolen Company's special dividend of 10 per cent to be distributed in Liberty bonds, declaring this is evidence that the mills can grant the operatives' demands for a 48-hour week without pay reduction.

Sebastiana Salafia, a striker, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined \$20 for assaulting members of the police force.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION ISSUE IN MINNESOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota. Bills introduced in both houses of the Minnesota Legislature, providing for the creation of county boards of health and requiring medical examination of all school children, have been postponed indefinitely. This action was taken after a public hearing during which the features of the bills were analyzed, a procedure which appeared to convince the authors themselves that the bills should be withdrawn.

As originally drafted, the bills would have created county boards of health, said boards to be directly responsible to the State Board of Health. They provided for compulsory medical examination of all children and provided further that treatment prescribed should be administered whether or not the parents consented.

Charles H. Warner of Atkin, author of the bill in the State House of Representatives, announced at the outset

of the hearing that he had been given the bill for introduction, that he had since studied it carefully and that he was now opposed to its passage. He asked the Committee on Public Welfare to postpone it indefinitely, after intimating that he had reason to believe it had been drafted by the Minnesota State Board of Health.

More than 500 persons had crowded the House Chamber to protest against the bills.

READJUSTMENT IS BEING HASTENED

Outlook in United States, Both in Labor and in Industrial Circles, Said to Indicate an Early Return to the Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In both labor and industrial circles it is evident that a much more hopeful feeling exists than that which prevailed earlier in the week. The movement now seems to be in the direction of seeking a rapid readjustment and return to normal conditions at the earliest possible moment.

In the hope of meeting the condition that confronts it because of the failure of Congress to provide for its continuance, the employment service of the Department of Labor will take steps at once to preserve at least an organization and some measure of activity until funds can be provided. To that end the heads of departments will hold a meeting today and pass upon a proposition to cut down the force 75 per cent, keeping only a sufficient number of employees to preserve the skeleton of an organization, which can be increased and restored at once when the money is available.

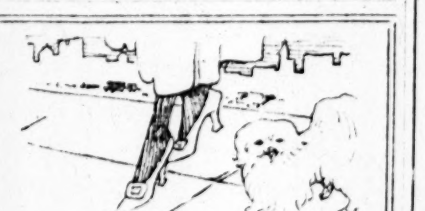
William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has sent a message to President Wilson, aboard the George Washington, asking for a part of the President's war emergency fund, but he had not received an answer last night. The employment service has money to enable it to continue its work unimpeded two weeks longer.

The vital necessity of maintaining this service in the present emergency of unemployment is indicated in the figures showing what has been accomplished recently. There were 1,999,124 applications for jobs from men and women in the United States for the eight weeks ending Feb. 22, according to an announcement made last night by the United States employment service. Of this number, 930,929 were referred to opportunities, and of these, 679,513 were reported placed in employment.

Labor Department officials are conscious of the cooperation of the industries throughout the country in the present situation, and there is hope now that the returning soldiers will be afforded employment in much larger numbers than appeared to be the prospect a few days ago.

Practical results are anticipated from the conference called for next Tuesday by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, when bankers and railroad men will consider what must be done to provide for the operation of the railroads, Congress having failed to pass the item of \$750,000,000 for that purpose. It is considered possible that a syndicate of bankers which would loan the amount necessary, and which could be refunded after Congress takes action, might possibly be formed as a result of this meeting.

In the Department of Commerce, too, the same attitude of hopefulness prevails. In this instance it is due to the action of the steel men in showing a disposition to adopt the proposal of the Secretary of Commerce, who has asked them to stabilize the steel industry. His plan provides that the steel men adopt a scale of prices that will be attractive to the government and to the trades in general. It is reported that at a meeting of the steel men in New York it was decided to adopt the Secretary's proposal.



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NEGRO MIGRATION IN UNITED STATES

Report of Department of Labor Shows That About 200,000 Moved During 18 Months of 1916-17 From South to North

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Investigations of Negro migration to the North during the war, according to a report just issued by the United States Department of Labor, indicate that the total migration may have been as great as 350,000, extending over a period of about 18 months during 1916 and 1917. That figure is fixed as the maximum limit, and 150,000 as the minimum limit, and the estimate of James H. Dillard, who had charge of the inquiry, is 200,000.

The movement had been under way for a long time before any effort was made to determine the number of Negroes moving north. Moreover, so many left separately and unobserved that complete statistics would have been impracticable. The investigator in Georgia estimates that between 35,000 and 45,000 Negroes left that State in 1916-17, and the number to leave Alabama during the same time is estimated at 75,000. State officials, however, made higher estimates, placing the number to leave Georgia at 50,000, Alabama 90,000 and Mississippi 100,000.

Lack of labor in the North due to the cessation of immigration, was the principal cause, the investigators agree. Among the causes operative in the South to induce migration were general dissatisfaction with conditions, change of crop system, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in court procedure, lynchings, desire to travel, labor agents, aid from Negroes in the North, and the influence of the Negro press.

The movement of large numbers at the same time was due largely to labor agents, but after these initial group movements Negroes kept coming north in small numbers, attracted by the letters from their friends who had already gone. Better wages were important. "Every Negro who made good in the North, started a new group on the way," one of the investigators reported.

Community Congress Plan

About half the migrants, according to one investigator, went from the South to the North. Another investigator found that the counties in the Black Belt of Alabama, which had suffered most were those in which there was most poverty among the Negroes, and that the shortage of labor was most acute among the landowners who made no attempt to keep their Negro tenants by providing for their subsistence.

One of the promising movements to improve relations between white people and Negroes in the South and thus remove causes of the migration appears to be the "Community Congress" plan, put under way in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The feature of this plan is a committee organization including prominent white business men and agriculturists, and prominent Negroes, in each county. Committees are chosen from the main body to consider special subjects—for example, there is a committee on labor supply. This type of organization is interesting in emphasizing the common interest of the races in community development, and in providing contact between racial leaders in ways designed to promote harmony, prosperity, and good will.

Bureaux on Negro Affairs

Bureaux on Negro affairs as adjuncts to chambers of commerce are also highly recommended, as means of bringing together desirable Negro tenants and white landlords and planters.



Collapsible Kit Bag
For traveling; when not in use folds flat and compact to one-half its size and 3-inch thickness, taking small space in trunk. Tan hide, linen lining, strong lock; 18 and 20 inches.\$12.50-\$34.50
Initials stamped on bag without charge.

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A Complete Line of
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Frequent and confidential conferences upon community problems, and active cooperation between the local leaders of the races are urged as important measures toward betterment.

Better housing is recommended, both for North and South. The necessity of higher wages, better homes and better surroundings in the South has come to be generally recognized. "Fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in the courts, good educational facilities, tolerance and sympathy," are urged by the Southern University Commission on Race Relations as a means of keeping Negro labor in the South.

PLACES SOUGHT FOR ALL WORKERS

Employers of Women Taken in War Period Are Urged to Retain Them if Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The United States Employment Service is not in favor of turning women out of their positions in order to make room for the returning men," said Dr. George W. Kirchwey, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday.

"The service does not take sides in the matter, but urges employers to go as far as they possibly can to make room for the soldiers without discharging the women who filled their places when they left," he continued. "We feel that the employers ought to be willing to undergo some inconvenience and expense to take on their former men, and thus help solve the great problem of unemployment. Turning the women out will only make matters worse."

According to Dr. Kirchwey, few of the returning soldiers are seeking the places the women have filled in their absence, and that only in rare cases were employers refusing to take back their former men because the services of women were satisfactory. The shutting down of immigration is responsible chiefly for the shortage in domestic labor, he said.

Dr. Kirchwey gave figures to prove that the employment service has two places for every woman who applies for work. Against an average of 3455 positions, only 1526 women apply every week. There are always three jobs to every applicant for domestic work, Dr. Kirchwey said.

The larger firms report that they are not discharging women taken on during the war. One large office building retains the 35 women elevator operators which were engaged to take men's places a year ago.

CHICAGO HOME GARDEN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

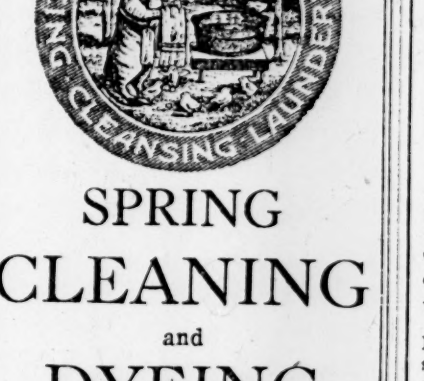
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Efforts will be put forth by Dudley Grant Hays, who has charge of the extension work in the public schools of Chicago, to have 100,000 home gardens in this city the coming year. Last year 87,000 home gardens were listed by the extension department, and 33,000 the year preceding.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will urge support of the League of Nations on a tour through the Middle West. He is announced to speak at Akron, Ohio, March 17; Chicago, March 18; Minneapolis, March 19; St. Paul, March 20; Superior and Duluth, March 21.

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LABOR HAS PLACE ON WAGE BOARD

Panama Canal Organization Is to Arrange and Recommend Scale of Wages and Salary List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The Panama Canal has become the pioneer organization under the United States Government to give to a representative of organized labor, to be chosen by the employees themselves, a place on the Wage Scale Board. By an agreement sanctioned by Governor Harding it has been arranged that the employees may elect one of the two members of this board, whose duties are to arrange and adjust the scale of wages and salaries to be recommended for adoption.

This marks a radical step toward participation by employees in deciding the question of remuneration for services. The action of this board is, of course, purely advisory and not determinative, as the rates are finally fixed by the Governor under the War Department and subject to the appropriation of Congress.

The employees on the Canal have long been handicapped by the need of spending a large part of their wages on the vacations deemed necessary for them in the United States every year. The cost of these vacations amounts to at least 20 per cent of the average wages for bachelors and, of course, much more for married men with families. Under normal conditions the cost of living is also considerably higher on the Canal than in the United States.

The Canal has been happily free from acrimonious disputes about wages, strikes, and other labor troubles. This has been largely due to the confidence reposed in the sense of justice of both General Goethals and Governor Harding, together with a strong patriotic pride in the Canal on the part of the employees. A Panama newspaper said editorially that the employees felt toward the Canal which they had built as if they owned it, and did not want their property injured.

At the meeting of the labor organizations on Feb. 23, W. C. Hushing was elected to represent the employees on the Wage Scale Board, with H. J. Wenpe as alternate.

Y. M. C. A. TO LEASE VACATED SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city through its Industrial Service Branch, is arranging to lease a few centrally located and vacated saloons in Newark and conduct them as community cafes or canteens. Sandwiches and other light lunches will be served at cost, and games will be provided for the patrons.

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SURVEY OF RECENT RISING IN PORTUGAL

A Notable Feature of the Revolt Was That Civil Servants and Other Public Officials Kept Loyal to the Republic

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There were violent fluctuations, a severe shaking of the constitutional system, and moments of great anxiety, but in the really considerable episode of monarchist rebellion that now seems for the time being to have terminated, or nearly so, the Republicans, or the government as we should say, always held a substantial advantage. They did so by reason of what was in the circumstances quite a creditable display of tenacity and strength, by a perhaps unexpected degree of faithfulness on the part of some eminent persons who rightly or wrongly had been laid under a measure of suspicion, and by the evident belief of the bulk of the Portuguese people below certain northern limits, that for the present at all events republics, however uncertain and imperfect, are better for them than monarchies.

There has indeed been such intriguing, unscrupulousness, and extravagant opportunism displayed by the Royalists in the course of this last of fair, that it would be surprising to know that the cause is not considerably and permanently damaged as the result. The glimpse that the Portuguese have had of royalism, such as it might be in the country again, has not been wholly delightful. There was one period, a very brief one, when it almost seemed touch and go, when, with a succession of fortunate chances and a faltering by the republic, the monarchy might perhaps have nipped in and won, and that was when things were moving fairly well for the movement in the north and the essential and speedy attempt was being made on Lisbon.

Trying to Win Over Lisbon

There was nothing to be done without Lisbon; governments might be proclaimed in the north and with all the Portuguese troops available, and so-called cabinets might sit in grand solemnity at Oporto, but while the Republic stood up in Lisbon nothing else mattered much, and kings had no real place of their own in this troubled land. The effort toward Lisbon was made, for a moment it seemed that sections of the capital might waver, and then there was a rally to the Republic, and, such as they were, it was really all over for the time being with the prospects of Manoel.

Yet it is necessary to write with reserve and hesitation. There is still a seething in Portugal, and there will be for a long time. The Royalists have a certain amount of influence, and measures are taken against them they will exert a considerable activity. This trouble may break out again at any time; it probably will do so sooner or later. The Republic is not yet firm and safe; the convulsions in the world outside would prevent its being so, even if its own internal conditions were not enough for a great uneasiness and uncertainty. One cannot but take things as they are, and as they appear from day to day. But still some new factors have arisen, and one is that in this business the monarchists have shown their hands in a way that was hardly anticipated, and they will be regarded with keener suspicion in the future.

What, for example, is to be made of the chief Royalist agent, who, after giving the government assurances of the most absolute kind that the Royalists had nothing to do with the affair and that Manoel did not wish to return (and really one can hardly understand his willingness to do so, however keen his interest in kingship might be), is found a few days later in the most active participation with the rebels, with the troops on the Monsanto fort, sending messages of encouragement by wireless to the insurgents of the north, and so forth? He is now a prisoner. For a little while, if this affair blows over satisfactorily, it may not be so easy to plot for restorations in Portugal; it will not be, if the government knows its business.

It has been difficult for anyone, wherever and however he might be situated, to ascertain the exact truth and reality concerning the course of events during the full tide of the attempted revolution, and probably Lisbon and Oporto have been the most difficult places of all in which to ascertain them. On both sides, Republican and Monarchist, there have not only been the wildest exaggerations of situations and prospects, but there have been deliberate misstatements. On the respective spots, in the ardor of the struggle and in the prevailing chaos, it has been next to impossible to clarify circumstances and statements and discover the true facts.

Madrid as News Center

The best clearing house for real news of the situation appears to have been Madrid. Despite the interruption of telegraphic and other services, Madrid has been in fairly close touch with what has been going on, has received a large measure of reliable information from its own officials and others, and from Portuguese persons of responsibility who have crossed the frontier, also from Vigo, the Spanish port which is near to the frontier and less than 100 miles north of Oporto and then direct by wireless and other means from Lisbon, from which latter city, as well as from Vigo, there has come a large volume of news distinguished by piquancy as well as importance.

On the whole the Republican news from Lisbon has been the more reserved and accurate; no such flights of imagination and statements of dreams as if they had become realities have been attempted as on the part of the Royalists, who in the course of a

marvelous propaganda have quite overreached themselves. People were led to believe that all the north of Portugal was sighing for a king, and that there were wild demonstrations of joy when Couceiro came to re-establish the old monarchy, but the truth was that the populace accepted the whole affair quite calmly, doubted the stability of the new movement, allowed the Royalist trumpeters to blazon forth their announcements while they went on with their work as well as they could, and in Oporto there were certainly some counter-movements and obstinate resistance to the Royalists on the part of some military sections. Also various expeditions that the Royalists made from their headquarters and from Braga and Vico to other districts, with a view to winning more support, generally failed.

In Oporto, where, the outside world was informed, a complete monarchical government had been established, and which was as fervent a Royalist city as any king would ever wish to slumber in, the fact was that nothing but show or force kept the Royalists in their place. Thus all the employees of the post office, the telegraph department, and the railways were disposed to be faithful to the Republic and refused to obey the Royalist orders. Couceiro then had to publish a proclamation in which he threatened to shoot any public servant who in the future did not immediately obey his and his deputies' orders.

It has indeed been a notable feature of the rising that civil servants and others engaged in duties of a public character have to a remarkable extent been faithful to the Republic. Thus at Lisbon the employees of the state railways came back to work again on its being understood that certain punishments which were recently levied upon them would be remitted. When the Royalists in the north came to understand that their associates' efforts in Lisbon had come to something less than nothing, they seemed to adopt a policy of consolidation so far as possible in and around Oporto, until such time as the Republicans might come up and disturb them. They really seemed as if they were settling about establishing a northern government in these parts.

Royalist Cabinet

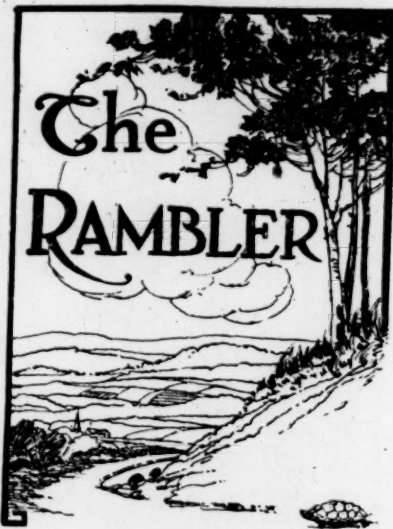
In the first place, having occupied the public buildings, a "Cabinet" was duly constructed consisting of the following elements: Premier, Pavia Couceiro; interior, Saleri; justice and education, Viscount Barro; foreign affairs, Magalhães Lima; communications, Silva Ramos; public works, Count Azevedo; war, Tamagnini Barbosa. Having thus become a "government," this body, or Couceiro for it, began to carry things along with a high hand. One of its first proceedings was a remarkable proclamation in which it was ordered that the Portuguese flag in the future should have the same colors as up to Aug. 14, 1910, that all the Republican flags should be destroyed, except those which had been in service in the army and navy, and which, having been carried into the campaigns, might now be deposited in the national museums. By this proclamation also a new national hymn was established, with the title of "Da Carta"; all the legislation promulgated since Oct. 5, 1910, was revoked, and all the laws which were in force at that time were reestablished. On the other hand, it was said that agreements and treaties made with other nations by the Republican Government would be loyally abided by. The train services with the south of Portugal were to be suspended. There were some other minor provisions in this proclamation.

At the same time Adolfo Lima, a former army captain was appointed Governor of Valencia do Minho, a place of considerable positional importance in the northern frontier between Portugal and Spain, and one which, it is perceived, has been continually confused by foreign newspapers with Valencia in Spain, the city on the Mediterranean coast in the east, which of course, is far removed from all association with Portugal. Valencia is situated on high ground on the left bank of the Minho, and possesses a strong fortress. Its population is only about 4000, but it is a place of much consequence in times like these, for it is particularly a place of entrance and departure from other countries. In the early period of the recent rising there was a big stream of refugees crossing over into Spain from here, but later a stop was put to most of these proceedings.

On the opposite bank of the Minho is the Spanish complement of Valencia, the town and fortress of Tuy, also on a hill, and the river is spanned by an iron bridge of remarkable proportions. Capt. Adolfo Lima, who was appointed military Governor of Valencia, had resided at Tuy just over the river ever since the proclamation of the republic in 1910, so that he was on the spot for the eventualities that now seemed to favor him. An appreciable difficulty, however, in connection with such proclamations and arrangements as this is that it is not always possible to give them any reality. For example Valencia obstinately refused to become Royalist. The little Spanish town of Tuy, a very old-world sort of a place with a Twelfth Century cathedral of stern and somber aspect, seems to have harbored quite a collection of Portuguese Royalist enthusiasts who have been waiting there for the last eight and a half years for something to turn up which would permit of their resuming activities across the river. Couceiro has found employment for several of them, and one, Carlos Braga, son of Teófilo Braga, the historian and chief of the provisional government in the first establishment of the republic, has been appointed to the high office of his private secretary.

DIRECT VOTE BILL DEFEATED

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The bill providing for the election of state treasurer, attorney-general and secretary of state by direct vote of the people was defeated in the House on Thursday after a spirited debate. These officials are chosen by the Legislature.



La Chambre des Sublimes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

There is a story told of how, in those wonderful days of the old régime in France, when the great nobles sat, in their gilded chairs, fiddling while the state was burning, Madame de Thiangé presented to the Duke du Maine a new toy. To be perfectly just to all concerned it was a most appropriate one. It was a doll's house in excelsis, only that instead of reproducing the interior of a bourgeois appartement in la Cité or of the hôtel of some great nobleman in the neighborhood of the Louvre, it represented a salon, and had painted over the door, the words "Chambre des Sublimes."

The wax figures of the sublimities are said to have been such as would have caused pangs of envy to Madame Tussaud. It was, indeed, the sort of relic which would have appealed to the great mind of Horace Walpole, and one wonders if it was ever sought for, like Queen Mary's comb, Van Tromp's pipe, or Wolsey's red hat, to place in the museum of the rococo villa, with pier-crust battlements, on Strawberry Hill, the owner of which, only to think of it, was distressed lest he should be taken for the author of d'Alembert's works. Was ever a fear less justified?

To return, however, to nos moutons, and in particular to that priceless lamb, Madame de Thiangé. Her little gilded salon was peopled with the salt of the literary earth of the day. Monsieur du Maine, a little questionable certainly, but still a Duke, and so by every standard of the day above criticism. Was it not la maréchale de Boufflers who said of another Duke that even le Bon Dieu would think twice, before damning a man of his quality? In any case Monsieur du Maine's right to "les grandes entrées" was safeguarded by the fact that, as he sat in his doll's chair, he was being presented with a manuscript by so unquestionable a man of letters as the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, the critic of the philosophy of Lamour-propre, which a certain English writer has defined as another name for unblushing egotism. By the chair of the two Dukes stood, naturally enough, Bossuet, sometime confessor to the "imparagonable" Duchess de Fontanges. A churchman who inspired that impeccable conversation, which we owe to the genius of Landor. "Do you hate the world, mademoiselle?" "A good deal of it; all Picardy, for example, and all Soigne; nothing is uglier!"

At the other end of the salon Madame de Thiangé and Madame de la Fayette were seated, reading verses to each other, whose history does not relate. They might have been the two Dukes stood, naturally enough, Bossuet, sometime confessor to the "imparagonable" Duchess de Fontanges. A churchman who inspired that impeccable conversation, which we owe to the genius of Landor. "Do you hate the world, mademoiselle?" "A good deal of it; all Picardy, for example, and all Soigne; nothing is uglier!"

But, of course, the most sublime of the sublimities was La Rochefoucauld, the sardonic preacher of sincerity, vale he termed it. The man who had exchanged the sword of Mercutio for the tongue of Jacques, and who had turned from rioting in the Faubourg St. Antoine to polishing epigrams in his long chair in the chamber of Madame de la Fayette. La Rochefoucauld had gone to the war at thirteen. For twenty-seven long years he had slashed and drunk in the camps and taverns of France. Then, one day, he was desperately wounded in a scuffle at a barricade in a Paris faubourg. Polycarp once declared that he could not turn from good to evil in a moment. But then Polycarp never had his head broken in a Paris street fight. When La Rochefoucauld had been carried home, he made the quickest conversion possible. The soldier of the Fronde disappeared in the maker of maxims, the tavern brawler in the philosopher, the apostle of amor-propre in the prophet of sincerity. How completely, indeed, he understood the insincerity of polite society may be seen from one of his own maxims: "Sincerity is open-heartedness. Few possess it; as a rule it is a delicate dissimulation indulged in to gain the confidence of others."

There was a certain brutal truthfulness about the man's way of putting things which has led the world to accord to him the blue ribbon of pessimism. But there is nothing sardonic in his pessimism like unto that of Schopenhauer. There was only an unflinching regard for the verities. It has been said that he invented the word *vaire* to describe the character of Madame de la Fayette. For seventeen long years that famous friendship continued without a single cloud, and wonder of wonders, in the era of Versailles and the salon without one breath of scandal. Day after day,

Madame lay ensconced amidst the pillows of the famous golden bed, that excited the ire of that terrible lady whose boast it was that she had made religion the fashion at Versailles, while Monsieur in his long chair lay beside it. And so she wrote her novels, and he polished his epigrams, with so total an absence of jealousy that no one has ever been able to discover how much, if any, of "La Princesse de Clèves" issued from the long chair, or how much, if any, of the "Maximes" came from amidst the pillows on the golden bed.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 601)

Shall Uniform Be Respected?

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

When you see the wearer of a United States uniform deliberately pass the wearer of the uniform of a superior rank without saluting, and you are awake to the proprieties of the occasion, you will naturally wonder what has become of the discipline and the morale of the service. This is precisely the condition which confronts the public and the visiting men from overseas countries in New York, and presumably other large centers at this time. And what is worse, in all human probability it will continue to confront them so long as mustered-out men are authorized by the government to wear the nation's uniforms. The military police may protest against the undisciplined actions of the men, but when they are shown "honorably discharged" papers their protests are vain. Former soldiers go about the streets totally indifferent to military etiquette, their uniforms awry, overcoats unbuttoned and so forth.

When men in khaki and blue, who are again civilians, can use the uniform as a cloak for acquiring privileges intended for men in the service, one may well dread the effect it will have on character and feel sorrowful when one hears comments made about the condition by men wearing the uniforms of far-distant countries. No man should be allowed to wear the uniform of a soldier or sailor who does not come under the discipline of the command whose uniform he wears. It is hard to conceive of a plan that could be more effectively used to destroy the rightful respect for the national uniforms, than to authorize the wearing of the uniform without discipline. As pointed out, it is not the credit of the army and navy, alone, which suffers, but the individual utilizing the uniform to obtain trifling benefits under the false pretense that he is still in the army, is being educated in dishonour.

Long before the year is out and the drafted men have all been repatriated, the public, who are loving as it has tried to be, will grow weary of the approaches made under the guise of the national service, because the approaches are made by people with the uniform of that service on their backs, when they should stand upon their true value as civilians. One cannot justly blame the young men of our country for whose sacrifice nothing is too good. They deserve better treatment than to be turned loose with the balance of their small pay, and their traveling money. They are thrown unprepared into a large city to face its temptations, and then with their money expended there they are stranded.

They should be mustered out at the place where they were drafted in and should be under discipline until that time. They should then be given a suit of civilian clothes in exchange for their uniforms. We owe it to the young men, who have been willing or compelled to give their loved ones for the world's safety, and we owe it to posterity.

Something should be done and done quickly.

(Signed) J. R. CAPEL ROWLEY.
New York, New York, Feb. 17, 1919.

(No. 559)

Suffrage Progress Is Rapid

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

In today's issue of The Christian Science Monitor I have found an excerpt from the statement made by me at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature just three weeks ago. The rapid sweep of the suffrage movement, therein recorded, is still further confirmed by the gains since that date. Three states, Indiana, Vermont, and Wisconsin have given women presidential suffrage, so that approximately 12,000,000 women in 24 states may now assist in the choice of 245 presidential electors. This shows how hard it is even for earnest suffragists to keep statistics up to date.

(Signed) FRANK E. WOODRUFF.
Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 20, 1919.

YESTERDAY'S
ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

ALSAUCE

THE RECEPTION OF M. LOUIS BARTHOU

The following is from an article by Paul Souday in Le Temps of Paris.

The reception of M. Louis Barthou had attracted a large gathering. It was not the incomparable assemblage that greeted Marshal Joffre or President Wilson; that was without precedent. But all the old habitués will agree that it was a brilliant session equally as regards public and orators. M. Maurice Donnay presided, between M. Bouteux, chancellor, and M. Frédéric Masson, provisional perpetual secretary, if one may phrase it thus. M. Louis Barthou had as sponsors MM. Raymond Poincaré and Pierre Loti. A newspaper had questioned whether M. Raymond Poincaré would wear the green costume upon this occasion. He wore it yesterday, there was no possible doubt, since M. Poincaré sat at the right of M. Barthou, not in his capacity as President of the Republic, but as Academician, and since he has always scrupulously observed, despite his position as Chief Executive, all the rules and academic traditions. The same paper said that probably as former president of the council, M. de Freycinet had sat in civil dress as sponsor for Marshal Joffre. That is an error; I had a very good view of M. de Freycinet; he certainly was wearing the green costume. But he had kept on his overcoat.

M. Louis Barthou has the gift of speaking in public, and genuine talent as orator. These are precious advantages for a public reception. It has happened that new incumbents have failed of effect although their speech was charming, and all because they did not know how to deliver it. M. Barthou's delivery is interesting, agreeable, varied, and he brought it out to best advantage by a voice of pleasing quality as well as by excellent diction. In this respect only a slight Southern accent may be brought against him; he pronounces his long a's and o's as if they were short, and moreover, he pronounces certain consonants that had better remain mute, as, for example, the p in "indomitable." The Southerners will finally force us to adopt phonetic spelling, in order to preserve our pronunciation.

M. Barthou's Address

M. Louis Barthou traced a very interesting picture of his predecessor, Henry Roujon, that Parisian who remained a cadet of Gascony, that highly learned functionary who was also a somewhat administrative man of letters. One might reproach M. Barthou for having insisted too long upon the origin of Henry Roujon's father, his family, his five uncles, his years at college, and the same might be said with regard to Maurice Donnay for having dwelt too long upon the birth of M. Louis Barthou and his father (who exercised at Oloron the same profession as the grandfather of Roujon at Vic-Pezens), his scholastic successes and his early career. Too many childhood memories and too much genealogy. This brought to my mind a bon mot of Moréas to a companion, who found in the theme of his grandfather too abundant a theme for conversation. "And didn't Sophocles have a grandfather?" He probably had one, and even two, but nobody mentions them; what concerns us is his tragedies. There is some excuse for going so far back, when the ancestor is an unforgettable grandfather, but not when the honorable forebear was a cabinet maker or an ironmonger. What interested us in this session was the career of Henry Roujon, and that of M. Louis Barthou!

Roujon's Early Work

The collaboration of Henry Roujon on the "République des Lettres," during the years 1875-1877, permitted M. Barthou to note that eight future immortals, of whom three are still living (MM. Anatole France, Paul Bourget and Jean Richepin), were contributors to the revue, under the Anacreontic direction of Catulle Mendès. It seems that at this epoch Roujon respected nothing, neither Sarcey nor the Conservatory nor the subsidized theaters, nor the Revue des Deux Mondes nor the Academy. He was then only 22 years old, and he became wiser as time went on. Already he admired Zola less than M. Barthou was inclined to believe. Telling of how the "République des Lettres" received "L'As-



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sommoir," Roujon wrote: "At bottom, we hardly like this highly colored literature." Now it is possible that 30 years later Roujon himself no longer remembered very exactly his former predilections. As far as Mallarmé is concerned, it is true that 30 or 35 years after "République des Lettres," Roujon no longer praised him to the sky, and as far as the author of "Prose d'essence" is concerned, Roujon's neo-ecological article on him, included in the volume called "Galerie des Bustes," is only scornful persiflage. But why did M. Barthou say that Roujon could not admire him? One can admire Mallarmé.

Heine Vindicated

M. Barthou must be highly praised for having defended the humanities, and having rendered homage to Jules Ferry in a milieu rather hostile to this great statesman, of whom Roujon was one of the most zealous collaborators, and finally for having recalled that Heine, the friend of France, placed it on guard against the evil designs of Germany. An editor of a literary review recently presented Heine as a Pan-Germanist and a Gallophobe, committing a terrible misunderstanding of the foreword to "Germania conte d'hiver," where he thought he read an appeal to a conquest by force of arms, when the poet in fact ironically declares to the chauvinistic squires that one can win the world only with ideas, and that the most influential nation would henceforth be the most democratic, that which would be at the head of intellectual and social progress. It is gratifying to see that M. Louis Barthou has incidentally reestablished the truth before a public session of the Academy.

M. Maurice Donnay made a speech which was generally witty and pleasant. He often caused laughter and smiles in the audience. Dwelling, according to custom, upon the eulogy of Henry Roujon, he sketched a piquant parallel between the new incumbent and his predecessor: the one above all a political man, but with literary friendships; the other rather a man of letters with political friendships. He enumerated the countless prizes won by M. Barthou in examinations, competitions, elections, and so on! He showed him becoming the youngest municipal councillor, then the youngest Republican deputy, then the youngest minister, and finally one of the youngest of the Academicians, one of the first that was produced by Béarn, which is not at all strange; one thought that this race could make even greater conquests since Henry IV. It was well understood that M. Maurice Donnay discreetly poked fun at M. Barthou under the pretense of conquering him, for having been nine times minister with five different portfolios (public works, public construction, interior, justice, foreign affairs).

Then he praised his works very generously, above all "Lamartine as Orator." Lamartine is particularly dear to the academic public despite his internationalist and humanitarian views since they have imagined that they could oppose him to Victor Hugo, the "genial amateur" as M. Maurice Reclus says, in a recent article in the Renaissance. Concerning the book by M. Barthou on "The Loves of a Poet," that is to say of Victor Hugo, M. Donnay admitting that there is a pro and a con to the question, and that it is quite complicated, pronounced himself on the whole as against the publication of posthumous documents (documents inédits). I believe, on the contrary, that M. Barthou is right on this point. The truth above all! And the really great men have nothing to lose by these revelations. M. Barthou's volume certainly has not made Hugo seem smaller. He only did an injustice to Sainte-Beuve. It is regrettable, but so much the worse.

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THE RAILWAYS OF PERU

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the exception of two railway lines which penetrate the Andean Plateau in Peru, a region in which lies hidden the mineral wealth of that country, and three short stretches of longitudinal road, the railways now in operation in Peru are short, isolated lines, extending from Pacific ports short distances up the river valleys and having but a single function, the connection of interior points of a special river valley with its ocean port.

Thus it is seen that Peru does not possess, strictly speaking, a railway system. The railways, it is true, are slowly pushing their way across the coastal belt, and as just stated, already two lines, the Central and the Southern, scale the coastal mountain barrier and tap the mineral region of the Andean Plateau. The Central has yet penetrated farther east than this, and the Southern has yet begun a slope of the Andes Mountains, is unconnected with the coastal region on the west except by difficult mountain trails over which it is impracticable to transport freight. Of the three short stretches of longitudinal railroad in Peru, one is in the southern part of the plateau section, one in the central part of the plateau section, and one runs from the port of Callao north along the coast. Thus it is obvious that the ocean is still the only highway available for travel from north to south.

The main factor that is thus responsible for the fact that with an area of nearly 700,000 square miles, Peru has only 1700 miles of railway or only about 2.5 miles of railroad per 1000 square miles of area, is the impracticability of the Peruvian Andes. Indirectly, railway development has been retarded by such factors as the great number of American Indians among the population, a very large per cent of whom are illiterate, the lack of political unity and the fact that the government has been involved in a long series of border disputes, which has kept the treasury drained.

Geographically Peru consists of three distinct sections each of which extends from the extreme northern part of the country to the extreme southern. The first of these sections is the narrow, western coastal belt, and except for its numerous river valleys, these river valleys are the avenues by means of which civilization is slowly pushing inland and constituting, really, the centers of the industrial and commercial life of Peru. The second distinct section is composed of the two and sometimes three ranges of the Andes, which reach some of their most forbidding heights in Peru. The third section consists of the eastern slope of the Andes, a wild jungle still unexplored except along the upper Amazon and its tributaries. The principal product of this region is rubber, which is taken down the Amazon and exported through Brazil.

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NEW YORK

WAR MINISTER AND CONSCRIPTION PLAN

Mr. Winston Churchill, in Reply to Critics, Says British Policy Is Abolition of Conscription Throughout Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Capt. F. E. Guest moved the second reading of the new Military, Naval, and Air Force Bill in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Winston Churchill, reserving his speech in reply to the combined Labor and Non-Conservative Liberal attack on the government proposals. The bill aims at maintaining an army which will meet the exigencies of the transition period between the date of the signature of peace, when, under the present acts, every soldier will be entitled to ask for his discharge, and the time when military requirements will be met by voluntary enlistment.

William Adamson opened the labor criticism, accusing the government of making a bad beginning in their demand for the general abolition of conscription throughout Europe. He expressed his disappointment at the government speeches, which, he thought, would dispel the general idea that this war was meant to end war, and would bring conscription to those who supported it in the belief that when Prussian militarism was destroyed, such armies as were asked for in the bill would be unnecessary. The League of Nations had touched the imagination of the workers of the world, and labor would see that every possible step was taken to secure that the league was so successful that such measures would be unnecessary and futile.

Conscription Declared Unnecessary.
James H. Thomas accused the government of breaking the election pledges in introducing the bill. He asked where was the necessity for conscripting an army now when Germany as a military nation was destroyed, if it was not necessary in 1914.

In reply, Mr. Winston Churchill said that only imperious necessity forced the government to introduce the bill. He confessed he had not foreseen, when he gave the election pledges, that a further period of conscription would be rendered necessary by events. Without the present bill, he warned the House that on the day when peace was ratified, the entire apparatus of the army system would fly away into a myriad of atoms. The government did not consider itself entitled to fasten a permanent system of conscription upon the country, and was doing its best to render such a state of affairs impossible. The government and the military authorities were fighting in Paris for the abolition of conscription throughout Europe. Whether they would succeed, he did not know. At present, they were in a small minority in that view, and the British military men stood almost alone in the matter.

He repudiated the idea that the government wanted conscription in order to send masses of conscripts to Russia.

Irish Prisoners Released.
Mr. Ian MacPherson announced that the government had decided to release the interned Irish political prisoners in England.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that so many representations had been received regarding the Transport Bill, that the second reading was postponed till Monday week.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, in reply to Sir Harry Brittain, said he was aware of a certain revival of anti-British feeling in some not very important quarters in the press and elsewhere in the United States, and the Foreign Office at present was considering the question of British propaganda there. He was confident that the British people did not lack champions among the Americans themselves.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the delay in the American postal correspondence was due to the fact that the voyage was longer than in previous days. He understood that the censorship delay did not exceed 45 hours.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Capt. F. E. Guest introduced a bill in the House of Commons today proposing compulsory service for the British army of occupation, and it passed the second reading by 304 to 61. This army, according to the bill, would be composed of 300,000 men, and the enlistment period would expire on April 30, 1920.

Alexander Shaw, a Labor member, moved the rejection of the measure because the Labor Party opposed a continuance of conscription. Mr. Winston Churchill declared that the government, in providing for an army to insure peace, was "pursuing a path toward universal voluntary service."

"Our delegates to the Peace Conference are fighting for the complete abolition of conscription in Europe," he said. "A formal demand has been made that Germany be permitted to have only a small voluntary army on a long-service basis, but it is uncertain whether this point will be carried. Our representatives stand almost alone in this matter and it is not at all impossible that Japan, France and Italy, and even the United States, will be nations into whose military systems some element of compulsory service may enter."

"There is not the slightest truth in the suggestion that this bill be designed to raise troops to be sent into Russia. If there was no such place as Russia, I would still be advocating this bill. No one would be so foolish as to suggest intervention in Russia with conscript troops. Our army along the Rhine and on the approaches leading up that river numbers about 430,000 men, which is no larger than the United States Army there, and much smaller than the forces France is maintaining in the occupied area."

Andrew Bonar Law maintained that the bill involved no departure from election pledges and evoked loud cheers by asking: "Is it really suggested that, after fighting side by side with France for four and a half years, we are now going to leave it to France alone?"

He concluded by declaring that M. Clemenceau had said: "If we do not take care, when the British and American armies have disappeared, we shall be faced again by the same danger."

Discussing the food situation in Central Europe in the House of Lords today, the Marquess of Lansdowne asked how long the process of "turning the screw" was to continue. He said he regarded the position of Central Europe "with dismay."

"We seem to be rapidly approaching a catastrophe which may prove the most disastrous in the history of the world," he declared.

Lord Parmoor said: "If the blockade is not relaxed, famine will seize the people of Central Europe, and that would be the most fearful crime in history."

The Earl of Crawford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying for the government, said that the problem was in the hands of the Supreme Economic Council at Paris, which had taken steps to send food to Germany.

"The tonnage demand from Germany by the Allies has not been forthcoming, however," he said, "and this is significant."

He did not explain the failure of Germany to turn over the ships asked, but said he hoped that within a few weeks measures would be taken to stave off the "impending disaster."

Naval Estimates Published.
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Naval estimates for 1919-20 have been published, showing that the total amount required is £149,000,000. A total of £20,000,000 is asked for on account.

Liberals Fail to Unite.
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—An attempt to secure unity between the Coalition and Non-Coalition Liberals in the House of Commons has not borne fruit. At a meeting of representatives of the two sections yesterday, the free Liberals asked for assent to a proposal that where the Liberal is duly selected by the existing properly constituted Liberal Association, it is undesirable that a Liberal member of Parliament should oppose that choice. The Coalitionists found themselves unable to accept this proposition, which is the minimum demand of the Liberal Parliamentary Party.

RETURN OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday).—95,363 soldiers were returned to the United States by the cruiser and transport force of the navy. The rated capacity of the vessels arriving was estimated at 104,211 by the navy department. Of the total, 10,565 were returned by the seven cruisers of the force and 7859 by the seven battleships.

SENTENCES COMMITTED.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday).—Commutation to 15 years' imprisonment by President Wilson of extreme sentences imposed by court-martial on Benjamin Gorski and Gilar Boki is announced by the War Department. The men, who were recruits, were tried at Camp Dix, New Jersey, for refusal to obey orders, and for desertion.

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO MINERS' CLAIMS

British Manufacturers' Representative Informs Coal Commission Miners' Demands Would Menace Iron and Steel Exports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—Today's sitting of the Coal Commission was largely devoted to hearing evidence from mine inspectors regarding hours of work and other details relating to the working of mines.

Benjamin Talbot, on behalf of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, gave evidence regarding the iron and steel industry which, he said, consumed one-seventh of the total amount of coal in the country. It was of national importance that every step should be taken to increase the output of coal, which would in turn necessitate employment in the mines of a larger number of men than under pre-war conditions. The pre-war production of steel in the United Kingdom was about 7,600,000 tons, and when an extension of the steel-making plant was completed the capacity for producing would be at least 12,000,000 ingot tons per annum.

In view of the probable competition with America the witness pointed out the fact that America's production had increased from 31,000,000 tons to probably 43,000,000 tons. Before the war Great Britain exported 5,000,000 tons and America 2,700,000 tons. It was, therefore, obvious that the export trade was vital to the prosperity of British industry.

When the government subsidy was removed, blast-furnace coke would cost over 39s. a ton at the ovens against the American price of 18s. to 20s. The prices quoted by American producers for export sale were considerably below the present cost of production in Great Britain, even before the subsidy on pig iron was removed. The federation emphatically believed the granting of the miners' application would materially increase the coal cost and cripple many industries, besides so injuriously affecting iron and steel exports as to lead to decreased production and consequent lack of employment.

Sidney Webb remarked that the witness's evidence amounted to a total rejection of the miners' claims, and the witness when pressed admitted he would prefer a strike to concession of the miners' claims.

Thursday—The Coal Commission today heard evidence on the retail side of the question. Frank Pick, commercial manager of the London underground railways, and during the war in charge of the household fuel and lighting branch of the Coal Controller's department, gave evidence. He regarded the coal factor, under the present circumstances, as necessary, as he usually owned wagons which enabled coal to go to dealers who had no wagons.

The witness considered the present system of distribution about as economical as possible. He considered coal merchants had the advantage over cooperative societies, because they worked from many depots, whereas the latter worked from one, involving many journeys. His department had been instructed to contemplate a 22-per cent reduction in tonnage of the house coal available. The average shortage had actually been 33 per cent, but the present shortage was only 15 per cent and was improving weekly.

Mr. Pick explained that the increased labor charges increased the coal price to consumers, because

whenever wages were raised merchants and dealers applied for an increased margin of profit and his department was powerless to prevent the charges passing to the consumer.

Regarding management, interest, and profit, he said the charge was 1s. when he took office; since then the profit had been increased 3d. Throughout the country the total was 1s. 6d. a ton. He admitted the present distribution system entailed a good deal of wastage and there was room for some economy. Answering R. H. Tawney, the witness said without control the cost of coal would have risen higher.

Walter Jenkins, Deputy Director of Naval Contracts, gave evidence regarding the coal prices paid by the Admiralty. The expenditure of coal by the Admiralty for the year 1913-14 was 1,900,000 tons. During 1917 the Admiralty took over 20,000,000 tons. Evidence was given as to the prices paid by the Admiralty, which were 2s. 6d. a ton below the Coal Controller's prices. Last year representations were made by the Coal Mines Department to the effect that the Admiralty price was too low, and it was agreed to increase it by 4s. 6d., bringing it within 2s. 6d. of the scheduled price.

Answering Sidney Webb, witness admitted that the Admiralty buying at lower rates, might mean that other buyers had to pay more. Another witness gave evidence regarding distribution and stated that it was estimated that the transport scheme introduced by his department saved about 700,000,000 coal ton miles per annum, equivalent to 50,000 coal trains per year. Replying to Sidney Webb, witness agreed that the opposition to the pooling of railway trucks would be removed if the working of collieries was under one interest, although he pointed out that this could not be achieved without nationalization.

POLISH MISSION MEETS GERMANS.
PARIS, France (Thursday).—A Havas dispatch from Posen, dated Wednesday, tells of the meeting of allied and German missions at the village of Kreutz, where negotiations for a new armistice between Germany and Poland will be carried on.

The allied mission arrived at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning and the train bearing the German delegates, headed by Baron von Rechenberg, who was accompanied by Dr. Drews, Prussian Minister of the Interior, and General Dommes, arrived at 12:20 o'clock. M. J. B. E. Noulens, formerly French Ambassador to Russia and General Dupont introduced the delegates on the railway platform.

The allied commission demanded formal guarantees for the landing of Polish troops at Danzig and their passage as far as the Polish frontier. The German delegates telegraphed the details of this demand to Berlin. The liberation of hostages and the protection of Germans in Posen and Poles in Germany on a reciprocal basis were then taken up. The Germans declared they were ready to continue the deliberations at Posen, and the allied delegates assented, undertaking to answer for the good behavior of the population during the negotiations.

ARREST OF NURI PASHA.
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday).—A Constantinople telegram announced the arrest of Nuri Pasha, Enver Pasha's half brother, who in 1915 prevailed on the Sennus to invade Egypt.

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REPLIES MADE TO SIR SAM HUGHES

Sir Joseph Flavell Issues a Categorical Denial of Charges Made in Canadian Parliament—Cambrai Charges Refuted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—In connection with charges made this week in the Dominion House of Commons by Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, Sir Joseph Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been drawn to statements made by Sir Sam Hughes in the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday. I was asked to assume the duties of chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who made the request at the instance of Mr. Lionel Hitchens of London, England, who at the time was the direct representative in Canada for Mr. Lloyd George, the then Minister of Munitions. I knew nothing of the matter until the position was offered to me."

"I knew of no man or group of men who desired to overthrow General Bertram or the shell committee, and had no share directly or indirectly, in the circumstances which led to the resignation of the shell committee. I did not share with A. E. Ames, W. E. Rundel and W. P. Gundy or anyone else in a conference concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I had not at any time the honor of meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his own home, nor have I had the privilege of even casual conversation with him at any time, other than on the odd occasion when I met him at some public function. I have no knowledge of the alleged plan of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ally himself with a group of Toronto gentlemen or of any other plan affecting him or his actions."

Political Issue.
"I have been at no private conference concerning matters political during the past five years. I have had no political ambitions for myself, nor have I planned, nor sought for, nor been asked to assist in furthering the political ambition of anyone else, nor has my advice or counsel or influence been sought by any man or group of men in public life during the past five years."

"I never heard of the meeting of the Empire Club or the statement which Sir Sam Hughes states was made at it that Borden had no backbone, and would have to get out. I did not attend, nor have I heard of a meeting, representing financial and insurance organizations or any other interests, canvassing against Sir Robert Borden, and demanding that he make way for another man. I had no share in the determination to form a Union government. I was not consulted concerning it, and I know nothing of the personnel

of the Cabinet other than was contained in the press."

"I have not sought for nor received war contracts in Canada or the United States or have I influenced or sought to influence any such business being given to the company with which I have been identified for over 25 years—the William Davies Company, Ltd. The business which has come to the company has come in the normal manner of securing business. I have not been even in any advisory relation to the business during the past three years, as I have given all my time to my duties as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board."

Packing Profits

"During 1918, the William Davies Company of Illinois constructed a storage section of a packing house in Chicago, and has carried on business there under conditions similar to those under which any similar commercial organization has operated. The net profit made upon the business in the United States for the 13 months ending Dec. 31, 1918, after paying the United States Government business tax, was \$155,000."

"I have had no benefit or profit directly or indirectly in contracts for munitions or war supplies given by the Shell Committee or the Imperial Munitions Board. I have had no benefit from business arising out of the war of any character other than the benefit which accrued to me as a shareholder in the William Davies Company, Ltd., and the Robert Simpson Company, both of which corporations in common with all commercial organizations felt the benefit of the greatly enlarged business incidental to war conditions. The profit of these and other industrial corporations in Canada is a matter of public record."

Cambrai Statement

Sir Sam Hughes in the course of his address strongly criticized and roundly condemned the Canadian corps commanders for their methods of attack during operations at the front. This has also brought forth a statement denying the charges. Capt. J. W. G. Clark, D. F. C., Royal Air Force, during the attack on Cambrai, was engaged in the work of observing the effect and the method of attack. In the course of a statement he said:

"At this time it was not the intention of the British staff to attack or assault Cambrai frontally. We were obliged, owing to the nature of our work, to read all operation orders very carefully, and I never read or even was led to believe that such an attempt was even decided. The folly of such an undertaking was too apparent, as Cambrai was surrounded by an outer uneven hedge of stone houses which made admirable nests for enemy machine guns."

"An offensive attitude was always assumed by the British directly in front of Cambrai. One Canadian division was constantly pecking and harassing his outer defenses, but only the slightest casualties were suffered here by this method. This system the staff considered essential in order that our real intention—to capture Cambrai by a flanking movement from north and south—might not be fully anticipated by him."

QUEEN DESCRIBES RUMANIA'S NEEDS

Engines to Move Oil Supplies and Food Are Urgently Required, Says Queen Marie

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—Queen Marie of Rumania, speaking of conditions in Rumania during the war, said:

"We suffered even worse than did Belgium. She had England and France by her side, and behind them stood America, while we had only Russia to depend upon. When the Russians came to assist us, all they did was to eat our food. They were never any real aid. German plotters saw to that, and when Russia broke, we were absolutely isolated."

"I have no fear of Bolshevism in Rumania if food is provided immediately. We are used to being shabby, and can go without clothes and shoes, but must have food. It is very difficult to distribute food in my country because of the wholesale destruction of railways and the theft of locomotives, cars and horses. We have no iron to rebuild ruined bridges, but are using wood to repair these structures. The imperative need is locomotives. Our oil fields are producing oil for engines and for export, but we have no means of moving it."

"Hunger produces revolutions and Bolshevism. The Bolsheviks are cowards, they will not stand before an organized force. We do not fear them, and they have failed in their efforts to ruin Rumania. I have come about in perfect safety in my war work."

PRESIDENT TAKES PART IN BOAT DRILL

ON BOARD U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (By wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson's rest yesterday morning was cut short by the sounding of a general alarm summoning all hands to the boats to abandon ship. The signal for the boat drill came at 9 o'clock and the President arose and escorted Mrs. Wilson to their boat. He adjusted her life belt and his own and stood quietly until the drill was completed. He was greatly interested in the result of the election in the twenty-second Pennsylvania congressional district. The returns were received by wireless from Secretary Daniels, and the President's secretary in Washington.

WOMEN TAUGHT ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—As a development of the Americanization work instituted here under the direction of the School Board, club classes for non-English-speaking women and girls are being held two nights weekly. These parallel the citizenship classes for men and are meeting with large success. Unpaid women workers, several of whom are teachers in the day schools, are giving their services, inspired with love of the work and the desire to spread knowledge and appreciation of the English language and American customs and ideals.

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ORCHESTRA
HENRI RABAUD, Conductor
Soloist—JOSEF MALKIN, 'Cello
Program: Beethoven Overture to "Fidelio";
Tchaikovsky, Variations on a Theme for
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LEAGUE SENTIMENT IS UNDETERMINED

Popular Expressions as Voiced in the United States Are Not Regarded as Representative—President's Action Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the Senate Office Building at the Capitol there are piled up many thousands of letters written in the past three weeks, since the debate on the League of Nations was launched in the United States Senate. These letters represent all shades of opinion, apparently, and practically every element in the population of the country.

The politician of the city and the small town is strongly represented; the farmer living miles from the nearest railway station has made his contribution to the important controversy, and the country school-teacher in the backwoods has put on record her attitude on the proposed international tribunal, sometimes mentioning the opinions of friends and of the boys and girls with whom she is associated.

Per se, these letters, if one could read them all, are interesting, and possibly illuminating, but to argue, as some senators are inclined to do, that because the majority of them may be adverse to the League of Nations, it follows that it must be an index of popular sentiment is, it is believed, not only unwarranted, but highly fallacious.

Not a True Index

In the first place, only those senators who have made speeches on the league have received a large number of letters, and it is a matter of common knowledge that those who agree with a senator's sentiment will, as a rule, extend their approval. Granting, therefore, that more letters have been received against the League of Nations than for it, this is not admissible as evidence or argument. There is no equation, in fact, and there is no constant.

Thus, while it is impossible to prove with mathematical accuracy that the people of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of the League of Nations, it is equally impossible to determine what proportion of the people are opposed to it. At the present moment, those best qualified to judge agree that an estimate in either case must be based on an assumption complicated by unknown factors.

Several points are definite, and accepted with practical unanimity by the opponents and supporters of the league. There is no doubt whatever that the people of the United States, on the whole, favor a world organization to minimize the chances of an armed conflict in the future. In this fact, easily established, lies the hope of a League of Nations. Of the 39 senators who signed the Lodge manifesto, not half a dozen are fundamentally opposed to the United States entering such an organization.

Compromise Possible

President Wilson saw fit to characterize the senators who opposed him as "men of small vision." The question is not, however, one of "vision," but, in the last analysis, under the Constitution, one of voting power. One of the salient features of a situation, where the idea of compromise was apparently disregarded, lies, it is believed, in the fact that the supporters of President Wilson are prepared to take into consideration the views of their opponents.

According to these opponents—and there is no reason to cast reflections on their sincerity or to doubt their loyalty to American ideals—the proposed constitution of the league has features which will endanger its ratification by the Senate of the United States.

Two courses, and only two, are open. It is believed, and the course that he will pursue will, in the opinion of many, be the final test of President Wilson's statesmanship. The President

may choose to neglect the Lodge manifesto, refuse to consider such amendments as would disarm or conciliate the opposition, and make the constitution of the league part and parcel of the peace treaty, making one whole which the Senate must accept or reject. He may adopt this course, feeling that the rejection of such a treaty would be to assume a responsibility which no party could dare assume.

The other course is to regard the constitution of the league as an incomplete document, and to keep steadily before him the objections raised by distinguished lawyers in the United States Senate. Here, it is believed, lies the "acid test." As one Senator, friendly to the President but well known for his sense of humor, pointed out, a manifesto signed by 39 Senators must not be forgotten while one listens to the "voices in the air" carrying the message of a liberated humanity.

OFFICIALS MAKE AIR ROUTE JOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Major-Gen. William L. Kenly, director of the division of military aeronautics, with Maj. William C. Oaker as his pilot, arrived at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, in less than two hours after leaving Washington, District of Columbia, in his airplane on Thursday, to attend the aeronautical exposition in Madison Square Garden, New York City. Major-General Kenly covered over 230 miles in about 104 minutes in his De Havilland 4, equipped with a Liberty 400-horsepower engine. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada; Maj. Maurice Connolly, formerly representative from Iowa, and Capt. Roy N. Francis, the pilot, arrived in a Glenn-Martin plane later in the afternoon. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher of the third naval district, represented Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Navy Day at the exposition.

"Without being a prophet, one may say that we are at the entrance of aerial navigation for carrying people from one part of the country to another, which will presently be a strong competitor of the railway and the automobile," said the rear admiral.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET COMPILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Appropriations to cover expenses of the various city departments and the Public Service Commission during the remainder of the present city administration were estimated at \$255,527,834, in a report made yesterday by Controller Charles L. Craig, chairman of the committee on finance and budget of the Board of Estimates. Among the items, \$128,132,881, is asked for non-revenue-producing construction, and bonds amounting to \$127,345,153, are asked for improvements which will eventually become revenue-producing, and to that extent exempt from the debt limit. Due to increased assessments on real estate this year, the controller states that the debt-incurred capacity, which on Jan. 1, 1918, was only \$18,419,978, was increased, on Jan. 1, 1919, to \$52,699,492, and still further, on March 1, to over \$50,000,000.

CIDER LAW IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—King F. Graham, sheriff of Cumberland County, says that since he has been sheriff one of the most difficult things he has to do has been to enforce the cider law. "I am interested in the bill now before the Legislature," he said, "which endeavors to place cider in the same category as other liquors. I am also interested in the measure providing that all beverages containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol, instead of 3 per cent, as under the present law, shall be intoxicating liquors in the eyes of the law."

BLAME IS PLACED UPON POLITICIANS

John Spargo, Socialist Writer, Says They Incur Great Responsibility in Opposing the Proposed League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the politicians who are fighting the League of Nations are incurring a terrible responsibility and fostering Bolshevism was the opinion expressed yesterday by John Spargo, the independent Socialist writer and lecturer. Mr. Spargo, who was in the city to meet with Catherine Breshkovsky and other Russian revolutionists, expressed the view that the overwhelming majority of the American people favored the proposed League of Nations and his belief that if it were submitted to a popular plebiscite based on equal, direct, universal suffrage, the plan would be approved by fully 85 per cent of the men and women of America.

"It is quite evident that many of those who are opposing President Wilson and the proposed covenant are playing partisan politics, looking to 1920," said Mr. Spargo. "It is at once tragic and shameful that a matter of such vast consequence to the entire nation and to mankind should be dragged into the arena of party politics."

"The opponents of the League of Nations are blind as moles to the greatest and most obtrusive fact in the world, namely, the aroused temper of the working classes in all nations and their insistent demand for some international arrangement which will relieve them of the burdens of militarism and the menace of future wars. What is the significance of the great popular demonstrations in Europe in honor of President Wilson? Why is it that in Italy a sullen, rebellious proletariat, ready at any slightest provocation to rise in revolt against the government of Orlando and Sonnino, honors and hails the President of the United States with passionate acclaim heretofore accorded only to Mazzini and Garibaldi? Why is it that the workers of France, ready to rise and overthrow Clemenceau and his Ministry, unite in solid support of President Wilson? There is only one answer, namely, that they believe the League of Nations will bring relief from the crushing burdens of militarism, that it will make possible the abolition of conscription, disarmament and a great lessening of the peril of war. If that hope fails them, bitterness of spirit and angry revolt will follow."

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized that failure to adopt the proposed plan for a League of Nations, in substance if not in all its details, will make Bolshevist uprisings in England, France and Italy, as well as in other countries."

"I do not mean that the workers are following President Wilson. They are ahead of him in many important respects. They would welcome a much more radical scheme, one embracing dissolution of all national armies and navies and the creation of a small international force. But as a big step they will accept the President's program and give it full support as something infinitely better than a return to the old system of alliances and counter-alliances. That is my own position. I would prefer a more radical scheme, but I gladly support the proposed scheme as the best obtainable now."

"As to the Monroe Doctrine: It is quite clear to my mind, and, I believe, to the minds of most Americans, that the League of Nations must necessa-

rily result in very greatly diminishing the chances of that doctrine being seriously challenged by any power or combination of powers. The defeat of the League of Nations would be a great disaster for us and for the world."

BANKERS' FUND FOR RAILWAYS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bankers throughout the country have proposed to J. P. Morgan & Co. that a nationwide syndicate of bankers be formed to raise a fund of \$500,000,000, to help the Railroad Administration if that body approves the plan, in view of the predicament in which the failure of the national Congress to pass the expected appropriation bills has put the railroads, until the next Congress is called.

It is felt that the solvency of the railroads is of sufficient importance to the whole country to warrant the forming of such a pool and it has been proposed that savings banks and insurance companies might also be admitted to it.

In opposition to this plan, however, it has been proposed that the Federal Reserve System or the War Finance Corporation or both, take up the matter instead of the private banks. It has also been argued that the raising of such a fund at this time might prove detrimental to the Victory Loan. Many, however, seem inclined to favor the pool believing that a special session of Congress will be called in May or June at which the railroad appropriation will be promptly attended to.

FREE SPEECH ISSUE IN TOLEDO, OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Pointing out a line of demarcation between his personal views and what he felt was his public duty and affirming that in such a conflict his personal views must give way, the Mayor of Toledo recently refused to deny the use of Memorial Hall to socialists, as he had been asked to do. The Mayor declared that the right of free speech of the socialists was unassailable under the Constitution of the United States. A statement which he issued summing up his stand on the issue reads in part:

"Free speech is a precious possession. Any abridgment of it for whatever purpose must be entered upon with reluctance. All of the speeches at Memorial Hall have been taken down by shorthand reporters so that any violations might be properly dealt with."

"Sometimes I feel that many of these orators really desire to be suppressed so that they may pose as martyrs. To suppress cranks really gives their views wider publicity and defeats its own ends."

LUMBER CONGRESS CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An American lumber congress to be held here on April 14, 15 and 16, to which all branches of the lumber industry are invited, is announced by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, is to speak on April 16.

MEDALS FOR LOAN WORKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Medals made from captured German guns will be awarded by the Treasury Department to all workers who participate actively in the Victory Loan campaign. The medal will be about the size of a half dollar.

EARLY SUFFRAGE VICTORY FORECAST

Both Senator Ransdell and Senator Calder, at New York Luncheon, Predict Favorable Action by Next Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"There are 33 senators who are responsible for the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment, but two of them more than the others. Both come from suffrage states, one from the West and one from our own State," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, presiding at a luncheon of suffrage allies, as it was called, in the Hotel Commodore, Friday afternoon, at which funds were raised to carry on the work for the passage of the federal amendment through the next Congress. The speakers included Joseph E. Ransdell, United States Senator from Louisiana; William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and Philip Gibbs, war correspondent.

"Woman suffrage is going to win within the next three or four months," said Senator Ransdell, and taking exception to the popular saying that the South was opposed to woman suffrage, he pointed out that 13 Southern senators, including himself, had voted for the federal amendment, and that nine senators from Western states who had also voted for it were natives of the South.

Senator Ransdell continued that southern women were strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and that although his own State had declined to enfranchise its women, the defeat was due to a minority in the city of New Orleans. "I am convinced that the State is really in favor of it," he said, "and that if the question were to come up again in two months, the amendment would be passed."

Compromise Advised

The Senator called attention to the fact it was his colleague, Senator Gay, who had urged the passage of what has been called the compromise amendment, authorizing the several states to legislate to enfranchise their women, and providing that if they neglected to enforce such legislation, Congress could step in and do so. Senator Gay, he said, would vote for such a measure, thus furnishing the one vote now lacking. He begged the women, if they could not succeed in getting the Susan B. Anthony Amendment through, to accept this modification. "Work among your own sex," he urged, "for if the men see that the women they know want suffrage, they will get it. And do not let partisanship enter into your efforts."

Senator Calder, whom Miss Hay in-

troduced as the only Senator the New York women had, declared that "women have won the right to demand the vote as a result of the part they have played in this great conflict," and that he was convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that when Congress should convene again—which he hoped would be soon—the suffrage amendment would be among the measures to be passed, and, he hoped, the first.

A Reactionary Menace

"We have in this country at this time, a force, a reactionary group, that is dangerous to our liberty. We do not find it in the Democratic Party or in the Republican Party alone, but in each. It is a most dangerous menace to the country to have a minority group, powerful, and united in reaction. It is when a reactionary group takes possession of a country that the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. come. We are not going to stand for a government that does not progress, nor for a revolution that overturns it, but for evolution."

Mrs. Catt urged the women to keep on working until women all over the country are enfranchised, and not to be selfishly content with their own vote. "Women's work in the war" was the subject assigned to Philip Gibbs, who paid glowing tribute to the courage, bravery, fearlessness and even gaiety of the women who not only took up and performed satisfactorily the work men had been obliged to abandon when they went to war, but also served under shot and shell fire in France.

"One definite and absolute conclusion I have brought with me out of the war is that it could not have been won without the aid of women," said Mr. Gibbs. "The women in France were a great spiritual force behind the army, and it was largely their industry that enabled the men to fight as they did. All men who have been through this war have come out of it with a new idea of the faith and courage of women; we have lost any condescension we may have had, and recognize them, not as our equals, but as our betters."

NAVY YARD CLERKS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chief clerks and supervisory clerks at the Charlestown Navy Yard have organized as a part of a national movement, and E. W. Curtis will represent them in Washington this week in connection with their demands for increased salaries. The Federal Employees Association is supporting their claims.

PARTY VOTE ON LEAGUE PLAN

DENVER, Colorado—The Senate of the Colorado Legislature, by a strict party vote yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the adoption of the League of Nations plan outlined by President Wilson. The House last week, by a party vote, tabled a similar resolution. The Democrats control the Senate, the Republicans the House.

REPORT ON THE FORCES IN RUSSIA

Member of Relief Expedition Says Men Are Working Heroically Under Trying Conditions

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions in northern Russia where United States and allied forces are facing the Bolsheviks were described by Maj. C. T. Williams of Baltimore, a member of the American Red Cross relief expedition to Russia and Capt. Wynand Pyle of Detroit, an army medical officer, upon their arrival here on the transport Mauretania.

Major Williams said he had traveled 1500 miles by sled in Russia since last December, visiting all the fronts where United States and allied troops are conducting what he described as "blackhouse warfare."

Major Williams left New York last August with a cargo of Red Cross supplies for Archangel.

"The American troops," he said, "are occupying principally or solely the main points where fighting is occurring or is likely to occur with the Bolsheviks. They are working heroically under trying conditions."

"All Americans," said Major Williams, "are popular with the Russians, but none more so than the American soldiers billeted in peasant homes who by their friendly attitude, particularly to the children, are winning their way straight to the hearts of the populace."

The American soldiers in Russia, he said, accepted their duty "with the same spirit that characterized them on the battlefields of France."

The fighting, he added, was for the most part guerrilla warfare in which machine guns played a large part. He was emphatic in his praise of the work of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association in Russia.

NEW TOWN IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirty of the 33 legal voters of Acoaxet, a part of the town of Westport, Massachusetts, appeared before a committee of the Legislature and asked that they be permitted to set up a separate town. They declare that the voters of Westport absolutely ignore the village of Acoaxet, except for purposes of taxation. They say they have not been permitted to hold a town office for more than 10 years; the district school provided for their children is on a road which at certain times of the year, including the present, is impassable, and they have been given no police protection until very recently, after they had indicated their intention to petition for separation. Opponents of the division will be heard at a later date, but the petitioners asked the committee to note that the only Acoaxet resident who was present in opposition was one of the recently appointed policemen.

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GERMAN SHIPS IN SPANISH HARBORS

There Are Now Between 60 and 70 of These Interned Vessels, Also 23 Austrian Ships, and All Are Lying Idle

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—There is some mystery about the German and Austrian ships that are interned in Spanish harbors. Whatever it is, it is almost certain that it is of Spanish making, or the difficulties are, whatever they may be, which are attached to the case. In this matter there is presented to Spain for her peaceful contemplation one more point in which she now sees that her war policy was sadly mistaken and which must cause her much present discomfort. There are between 60 and 70 of these German ships and 23 Austrians with a total tonnage of 301,329, and all this has been lying idle in Spanish ports since the beginning of the war, four and a half years ago, even though the German submarines were sinking Spanish ships everywhere and most seriously reduced the total Spanish tonnage. Yet not until late last summer did Spain even so much as suggest to Germany that she would like some assistance from these interned vessels, and she became silent upon the proposal when Germany rejected it.

Some time later an arrangement was made, which Señor Dato, then Foreign Minister, and Señor Maura, the Premier, insisted was of a very friendly character, with the German Government, by which a few of the ships might be borrowed by Spain, certain strict formalities being observed, a committee, of which German Embassy officials formed part, having to examine the ships beforehand, make inventories and so forth, and then assist in transference ceremonies. These interesting proceedings as between a patronizing Germany and an obsequious Spain were just getting into full swing when Germany collapsed in the war and the armistice came. The ceremonies were then suspended, Spain regenerating some new ideas on the subject. The victorious powers at the same time, sadly in want of shipping, also began to consider these Spanish ships at Barcelona, Vigo, Malaga, Cadiz, Bilbao, and other Spanish ports. It seemed an extraordinary situation that, with shipping at such an enormous premium and its capacity to save the world, or parts of it, from threatened starvation, more than a quarter of a million tons should be thus idle for four and a half years, because of Spain's timidity in regard to Germany.

There were indications that the Spanish Government was beginning to be much alive to realities when the Count de Romanones, shortly after his last accession to the premiership, stated in the course of an interview that he regretted seeing those vessels lying idle at a time when the needs of Europe were so great and when Spain herself had lost a fifth of her mercantile marine by the German submarine war. Some critics said there was something suspicious about these sentiments, and especially about the coupling of the Spanish necessities with the question. Nothing was said about the needs of Europe or the pity of the idleness of the German ships while German arms remained unheeded.

British Seize Submarines

About this time certain British destroyers came along to Spanish ports and took possession of the German submarines that were interned therein, the officers of one of which submarines had been entertained at a banquet some months before by Spanish army officers, notwithstanding that this submarine had been engaged in sinking Spanish ships. This seizure by the Allies of the interned submarines, although quite in order and fully expected, caused Spaniards to think still more about the other vessels, and brought about a strengthening of their sentiments. The case was really simple. There had not been any transference of ownership from Germany to Spain, and even if there had it might not have made much difference. To the last Spain most definitely recognized German ownership, as indicated in the agreement she made to borrow a few of the ships. The Allies by their victory are able to make a full demand upon German property, especially of this class. Spain may think that as the ships have been in her ports all the time, and as she has lost so much through Germany that needs replacing, she has a prior claim. But she was not a belligerent, and as a neutral she forbore to assert her rights, greatly to the injury of the Allies, and now would take the vessels because the way for her to do so is apparently opened by the Allies' victory and by nothing else.

Candid Spaniards admit that the Spanish case is thin. However, it is evident that there is some negotiation going on, and in the meantime Spanish statesmen are afraid to speak a word about it.

The other day in the Cortes, Señor Barcia, a Reformista deputy, interpellated the government on the subject as he had done before. He said that there was a question pending as between himself and the Count de Romanones, with reference to the seizure of the ships. He had previously asked for some documents concerning the negotiations to be produced to the Cortes, but they were still without them. Consequently he asked the government what was the state of the negotiations in this matter. He asked that the Count de Romanones should define the attitude of the government over which he presided in matters of such great importance to Spain.

Spain Bars Discussion

In his reply the Premier said he regretted he was still unable to bring the documents to the Cortes; and it would be better if they did not speak that day upon a subject which they were still unable to discuss, because it would be prejudicial to the interests of Spain. He declared that the Spanish claim upon the six ships that had been taken over from Germany was incontestable. (The Premier and Spaniards generally use the verb "incautarse," and the noun "incautancia," which signify "seizure" rather more than a friendly agreement, and these six ships were not exactly "seized.")

He asked that international questions of this kind should be put in a spirit of friendliness, since it was impossible that any interests could be concerned with them other than the legitimate interests of the country. Señor Barcia said that, as the Premier urged that the opportune moment for a statement had not arrived, he would agree not to debate these matters for the present, but he did not share the view that absolute silence ought to be maintained on matters of such vital interest to Spain. The Count de Romanones then added that the government had to consider the desires of others and therefore could not accept a debate at present on the seizure of the German and Austrian ships. It would be extremely prejudicial to the interests of Spain. It would be inconvenient to discuss the responsibilities of the question, but, as he had said before, all the Spanish governments had loyally fulfilled the duties that neutrality had imposed on them. As against what Señor Barcia had said, he insisted that he, the Premier, had been excessively explicit, and he would go home that night with regrets that he had spoken too much. Therefore, he would cease, and would not say another word upon the subject.

Meanwhile there are many rumors afloat concerning what is happening. A telegram from Tarragona states that the French consul agent there, Señor Mello, says he had ordered some days previously to take charge in the name of the allied governments and by agreement with the Spanish authorities, of the Austrian steamship, Vega, 3000 tons, belonging to Trieste, which had been at Tarragona since the war broke out. When it entered the port it had a cargo of Russian wheat. He said that the Vega would now fly the allied white flag, with a tricolor band, at the stern, and the French flag at the masthead. This ship would be taken to Marseilles under an escort, there to be overhauled. Shortly afterward, however, this news was corrected, and it was stated the Vega had not been taken over.

A remarkable message that a body which calls itself the "Association of Spanish Maritime Workers," and which is not at all a representative institution, has sent to a German Socialist newspaper, has been made public. The message is as follows:

"We, the Association of Spanish Maritime Workers, whose members for the most part find it impossible today to exercise their honorable office, through international agreements preventing them using the ships which your government ceded to our country to solve the labor crisis, send to you at this moment, so transcendental for humanity, a fraternal greeting, assuring you that we will exert our extreme efforts to effect the utilization of the greater part of the German mercantile fleet for its old mission, for the welfare of your country. We hope that in this way the horrible consequences of a misery that you ought not upon any account to suffer will be averted. You are not to blame for the origin and development of the horrible war which caused so much damage to you as to ourselves. May this greeting be an indication to you that we wish to extinguish disunity and discord, which never ought to exist among work-people."

Some of the newspapers comment ironically upon this message, especially the passage about the "ships that your government ceded to our country to solve the labor crisis." They say it is well known that some associations adopted "an attitude of protest" during the war.

SOCIALISM DURING THE WAR PERIOD

Though War Lessened Power of Socialism, Yet Some of Its Ideals, Such as the Minimum Wage, Have Been Promoted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The College Historical Society held its peace inaugural meeting with its president, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, in the chair. The feature of the evening was the address by the auditor, Mr. T. C. Kingsmill Moore, who chose as the subject of his address "Socialism and the War." Mr. Moore's speech was a masterly exposition of the progress of socialism since 1913.

In the course of his address he said that though it was true that the supporters of socialism had increased in every civilized country, with these increased numbers had come moderation, and another satisfactory point for capital was that the Socialists were not united either as to their aims or as to how these were to be accomplished. The last 10 years had, however, seen a great advance in the unity of the political parties who had espoused the Socialist cause, and a great increase in their numbers. In England the Labor Party held 40 seats in Parliament in 1910, as against two in 1900. The French Socialists had united into the only compact, well-disciplined party in France, while the greatest success was seen in Germany, where the Social Democrats on a most undemocratic franchise polled a third of the total votes. Thus in 1914 socialism was undeniably strong and was becoming more political than economic.

Socialists and the War

The history of socialism during the war was contained in their vain efforts to oppose the war's outbreak and then to bring about an early peace and finally their success in the class war. It was not surprising that Socialists in Belgium, France, and England found a valid excuse for supporting the war on the ground that it was a defensive war. In Austria the party was too racially split up to offer much resistance, but with Germany so manifestly the aggressor it was difficult to imagine who the representatives of the Social Democratic Party could bring themselves to vote the war credits. The chief reasons were to be found in the enthusiasm and awakening of national spirit aroused by the beginning of war, and that with the first shots fired the war became a defensive one. And so the party which on Aug. 1, sent one of their members to the French Socialists with a message that they would not support the war credits in any circumstances, on Aug. 4 voted unanimously in their favor.

Though the war apparently lessened the power of the Socialist parties, yet many of their ideals were being promoted. State control of transport and industry, minimum wages, compulsory arbitration, extension of franchise, universal instruction in the use of arms, education reform, inheritance and luxury taxes and gradation of income tax, were all plank in the Socialist program, even more radical measures were the broad subsidy and food control.

The last and most lurid phase began in Russia with a revolution which might prove the most important event in European history since the French revolution of 1789. In Russia, socialism differed from the rest of Europe. Russians had been crushed by an unscrupulous autocracy whose methods were "espionage" and the "agent provocateur" and whose arguments were the knout and the cell. A revolution with this system was inevitable, and it was bound to be violent. When war broke out, 120,000 men were on strike in Petrograd, and there was incipient revolution in the city towns, but there was at first a quick response to the call to arms.

Russia's Extreme Socialism

But the bureaucracy was so inefficient and so absolutely corrupt that in spite of the Russian victories during the first year of the war, the condition of the people grew steadily worse, until revolution became inevitable, as in the words of the Communist manifesto, "the workers have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a world to win." So they rebelled. What else could they do? The rigor of Russian oppression had caused the socialism to be equally extreme, and the people to be readily sympathetic with any ideas that were opposed to the old order; the ignorance of the masses made them more playthings in the hands of fiery agitators like Lenin and Trotsky. But more powerful still in the production of the Bolshevik revolution was the country's hatred of the war. They longed for peace. But in the failure of the last military effort on the southwestern front the Bolsheviks saw and secured their chance; they preached peace, and peace was made. The nature of it showed the country's weariness of war, and with this victory they consolidated the power which they had since held.

The Higher Socialism

"We cannot refuse to accept these ideals, for they are 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' for all, even the poorest, the necessities for the full living of life, food for the hungry, clothing for the ragged, shelter for the homeless, leisure and education to regenerate the soul. These claims are older than socialism. If we can devise a better method socialism will do for want of a motive. But our solution must not be halfhearted, conceived in fear and not in charity. If we cannot change ourselves and give priority to others, what our and their humanity demands, the followers of socialism will spread and will conquer this world. Though the movement might be dammed up for a time by force of arms and organization, the final onrush will be all the more devastating. Warned by

the Russian revolution, let us remember that reaction is the parent of revolution." Mr. Thomas Johnson of the Irish Trades Congress, another speaker, said that no one regretted more than the Socialists themselves that they had failed to prevent the war. They had taken every opportunity during the war to help peace, and were the first to take advantage of the opening to make peace. The four years of war had made enormous changes and the governing classes of Europe had taught the people one lesson. They had learned that the world was not run by labor and labor had learned a lesson. The next year or two would test how far the people with capital were sincere in their protestations in calling for the people's sacrifice. That testing time was coming for the governments of Europe and the result would prove whether the revolution would be a violent one or not. These revolutions could be easily avoided; cease the exploitation of labor and there would be no revolution. Socialists did not wage or preach a class war; they pointed to its existence and as soon as the men who were making that war ceased to do so, peace would reign. Those who did the work should control the work, and if that idea took hold of the people in Belfast, it might spread through Ireland.

Other Speakers were the P.M. and Mr. W. B. Yeats and Sir John Ross.

"OFFICERS' FRIEND" APPOINTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Complaints have been made that officers and their widows and children find it difficult to ascertain what retired pay, pensions and allowances they are entitled to. Other ranks have their friends in the local war pensions committees to whom they can go for information. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Minister of Pensions, has accordingly appointed an "Officers' Friend" attached to the department dealing with such matters at the Ministry of Pensions, whose duty it is to give the fullest information to officers and officers' widows of their rights under the Pay Warrant and the various pension warrants. The "Officers' Friend" is in daily attendance at the Ministry, and inquiries may be addressed to him there, either personally or by letter. Communications should be addressed, "Officers' Friend," Ministry of Pensions, Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S. W. 1.

MR. SEXTON AND THE PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. James Sexton, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers, addressing a mass meeting of transport workers at Hull, said there was a spirit of unrest of a very mischievous and dangerous character abroad in the world, and it remained unchecked, would create chaos and anarchy of the worst description. Their victories would be in vain if common sense were not used in settling these affairs. He warned them against following "will-o-the-wisps" who were jumping up and had nothing to offer but Bolshevism. He intended to remind the Prime Minister every day in the House of Commons of his statement that he and his government were going to make Great Britain a fit place for heroes to live in. The Prime Minister himself had urged labor to make demands "and let them be audacious ones." He must, therefore, not be surprised at some of the demands.

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perfection and produce more cheaply. The committee think that concentration on a few types of articles, with proper standardization would enable engineering operations to be carried out as "repetition work," thus enabling many men, highly skilled and highly paid, to be employed in manufacturing the necessary tools and jigs. It would also create an opening for the employment, at good wages, of a number of unskilled and semi-skilled operatives, both male and female, and wounded soldiers. The committee emphasize the importance of coordinating manufacture and design, recommending that in future all government designs and specifications should be considered in cooperation with experts in workshop methods of production. They are of opinion that, in the absence of special circumstances, government departments and public authorities should order standard goods of British manufacture, and that in cases where there is no question of ordering standard design, they should have in view the encouragement of the production of articles of new and improved types or of experimental design.

Educating Workers and Employers

In order to stimulate production, the committee consider that both employers and workpeople should be educated both generally and specially; employers and staff, in regard to what is being done in up-to-date works where quantity production under scientific management is carried on; and workpeople, to remove the impression that quantity production produces unemployment, and to make them realize the national importance of producing the maximum output in the minimum time.

The committee concur in a number of conclusions drawn by the Labor Advisory Panel, and recommend that new industry should not be introduced into Great Britain unless the wages paid to those employed in it are such as to insure an adequate standard of living, and unless machinery exists or can be set up for regulating rates of wages and hours of labor harmful to those engaged in it. Incidentally light is thrown upon the restrictive effects of legislation in the past upon the development of British industries, and upon other conditions, such as the incidence of taxation, dumping, etc., which, in the opinion of those engaged in engineering, stand in need of reform.

The report also summarizes the reports presented by the various branch committees.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The British County Homestead Association has forwarded a letter to each member of Parliament impressing upon them the urgency of the question of land settlement for ex-service men. It is pointed out that the object of the association has been to form a national society as a link between official organizations and other existing voluntary county associations.

Specialization Recommended

The committee strongly recommend the more extensive adoption of specialization and standardization, particularly in the case of small manufacturers, who, in their opinion, would do better to confine themselves to the manufacture of a few types of articles which they could then bring to greater

EXPERTS SURVEY POST-WAR NEEDS

British Engineering Committee Compiles List of Articles Suitable for Manufacture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the Engineering Trades (New Industries) Committee has been submitted to the Ministry of Reconstruction. The committee was appointed by Dr. Addison in December, 1917, to compile a list of articles (suitable for manufacture by those with engineering trade experience or plant) which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war, but were imported, or were made in the United Kingdom in insufficient quantities, and for which there is likely to be a considerable demand after the war.

The committee consisted of 16 leading engineers and manufacturers, under the chairmanship of the Hon. H. D. McLaren, C. B. E., M. P., but with it was a Labor panel of 11 leading trade unionists under Sir Claud Schuster to advise on labor questions likely to arise in the setting up of new industries.

The committee set up a number of branch committees, each of which could give detailed consideration to the following groups of imported articles. These committees were 15 in number, and dealt respectively with (1) agricultural machinery, (2) hollowware, sheet metal and pressed work, (3) electrical plant, (4) machine tools, (5) miscellaneous machinery, (6) scientific apparatus, (7) textile machinery (subdivided into eight branch committees), (8) light section rolling and extension, (9) wire drawing machinery, (10) printing machinery, (11) printers' general machinery, (12) paper-making machinery, (13) leather-making machinery, (14) aircraft, (15) motor industry. Each committee consisted of expert members drawn from the industries appropriate to its group, but was presided over by a member of the main committee. In this way the knowledge and services of some 150 leading manufacturers of the country were drawn upon.

The committees also worked in close touch with their industries as a whole. From certain industries not directly represented, special evidence was taken. In the case of certain articles it was found desirable to undertake experiments before reporting on the possibility of manufacture. For these, materials and other facilities were obtained through the Ministry of Reconstruction.

The report now issued consists of a report by the main committee as a whole, and reports from each branch committee, dealing with a particular group of manufactures. The main committee make certain general observations as to the conditions under which new industries should be set up if they are to develop successfully, touching upon such questions as finance for industry, export trade, foreign competition, the improved methods necessary if British engineers are to maintain a leading position, industrial and scientific research, exhibitions, education and labor conditions.

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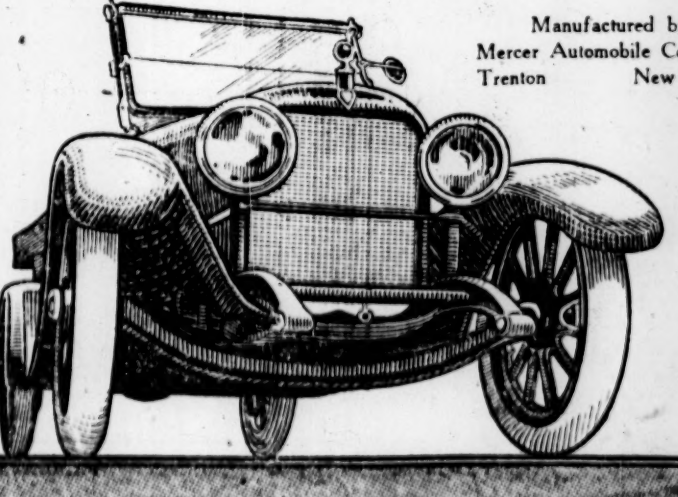
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VITAL QUESTIONS BEFORE CORTES

Premier Says Spain Is Trying to Achieve Perfect Understanding With the Allies to Attain Legitimate Desires

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—There was an atmosphere indicative of "suppressed feelings of excitement" when the Cortes reopened. Nobody was quite certain what the Conservatives were going to do, but there was a general belief that to some extent they would make an attack upon the government. It was known also that there was to be an assault from the Left on the subject of the expelled Russians and other matters, and there was a strong body of opinion to the effect that before the end of the day, or at all events within a day or two, the Count de Romanones would be on his way to the palace to hand his resignation to the King. Some preliminary business in the way of appointing one of the minor officials of the Chamber had to be negotiated at first.

When this and other preliminaries were out of the way, the Premier plunged straight into the midst of the political difficulties of the time and read the bill for the autonomy of Catalonia and other regions which has been for some time past undergoing the refining process of an extra-parliamentary commission. The latter is said to have made the scheme much more intelligible and unworkable than at the beginning, that they have sought to enact that there shall be a referendum of the Catalan people upon almost every stupid little question that might arise, that the Catalonians are to be much worse off in the matter of controlling educational affairs within their region than they are at the present time, and so forth. Catalonians Absent

It was obvious that the bill, after the commission's extensive operations

upon it, would need much smoothing down and trimming by some other body, and it was understood beforehand that the Premier had it in mind to have it examined by a small special committee consisting of seven or fourteen members of all parties, some of whom had refused to take part in the previous commission. It was notable that the Catalan members of the Chamber were not present, having left the Cortes in well remembered circumstances in the last session, declaring they would not return. However, it was known that they had, after all, determined to come back to the Cortes and would do so within a week, after some important regional business at Barcelona had been transacted, as they wished to take part, so it was said, in the discussions on autonomy, to present their own scheme for it, and to remove certain misapprehensions that had arisen concerning the nature of the aspirations of Catalonia.

When the bill had been read, Señor Dato at once opened fire with a series of sharp criticisms, and this was followed by expressed opposition from the Reformistas, Radicals and Socialists, in fact almost the whole Chamber, save for a few monarchical Liberals who were definite followers of the Premier. The government, in the circumstances, asked for the examination of the bill by a special commission composed of members of all parties, but there was great opposition to this proposal, and the desire was expressed that it should be withdrawn. The Premier, however, insisted upon his point, and after endeavoring by various means to conciliate the opposition that was urged against him, declared that the government was not to be intimidated and would present this and any other bill which it thought would be advantageous to the country to the judgment of the Chamber, whatever the result might be.

He then gave a warning to the parties that were opposed to him. He said that the government, being in a minority, had not the power to force any measure through Parliament, but if the other parties chose to oppose measures which were considered necessary for the government of the country the responsibility

would lie with them for any crisis that might occur as the result. This caused the Datis to hesitate, for in view of such a declaration they were not prepared to provoke such a crisis forthwith. The upshot was that the Premier had his way, and it was agreed by 156 votes to seven to appoint a special committee of 14 members drawn from all parties, to examine the bill and report upon it. The nomination of the members of the committee was postponed for the time being. This was a tactical success for the beginning.

International Policy

Señor Barcia, a Reformista deputy, then proceeded with interpellations on international policy, and particularly on the visit of the Count de Romanones to Paris, and the Moroccan question. In answer, the Premier said by way of preliminary, that the various Spanish governments that had been in power during the war had loyally and scrupulously fulfilled their duty of neutrality. He said that his journey to Paris had been warmly approved by the public, and as a result he had been enabled to state to the representatives of the victorious powers the interests which Spain wished to safeguard, and also to know what intentions were professed in regard to the latter.

Concerning Morocco the Premier admitted that Spanish policy there had been a failure, chiefly owing to bad organization and the incapacity of individuals who were appointed to carry out the policy of the various governments. He said that the Moroccan problem was nothing else than a Mediterranean problem, and it must be settled on the lines of the treaties that were concluded before the war. Spain would have to follow the international policy that had remained in suspense since August, 1914. The Morocco question was one of vital importance for Spain, and he would content himself by declaring that the decisions reached at Cartagena in 1904, neither more nor less, were and must remain inviolable, and the situation of Spain in her zone in Morocco was absolutely the same as that of France in hers.

The position of things at Tangier was delicate, but with good will all

difficulties might be surmounted. Tangier was situated in the middle of the Spanish zone and the present situation must be maintained if the city could not be incorporated in the Spanish zone. The Premier refused to answer a question upon the future of Gibraltar, and, as to the disposal of the German ships interned in Spanish ports, he said that he would fall in his duty if he attempted to give any explanation at that moment, but that in a few days at most he expected that the difficulties in the way would be removed and then he would supply what information he could, asking the Chamber to rest assured in the meantime that the interests of Spain would be well defended. On the whole these answers gave satisfaction.

Three days later Señor Barcia interpellated again on the torpedoing of Spanish ships, so that it might be known, he said, how far the Dato government had carried out the duties of neutrality. At the same time he made a strong protest on the expulsion of the Russians from Spain. In reply, the Premier said that the information for which Señor Barcia asked would be supplied in due course. As to the Russians it was necessary to prevent the country from becoming the dumping ground of all the undesirable expelled from other countries, and he intended to expel all foreigners who were a nuisance to Spain. He went on to state that the government was exercising every effort with the object of achieving a perfect understanding with the Allies and the associated governments, and he trusted that the Peace Conference would result in the attainment of Spain's legitimate desires.

Germans in Morocco

The government had decided to remove from the Spanish zone in Morocco all German subjects who had been endeavoring to create disturbance in the French zone. There were some sharp criticisms from the Left, and Señor Pedregal declared that there existed at Malaga in the south of Spain a German espionage headquarters from which all the efforts made by the German system in Morocco were directed, and trouble and disorder created there.

Shortly after the opening of Parlia-

ment, a governmental parliamentary and diplomatic reception was held by the King at the Palace, the occasion nominally being the celebration of the King's name day. A parliamentary deputation presented to His Majesty an address of loyalty and congratulation, and in reply the King made a speech, in the course of which he said: "In the anxious period of transition through which we are now passing, there is not a moment to be lost in the great work of reconstruction undertaken by still suffering humanity. Spain has her own work to do because she has also her duty. We are the heirs of glorious deeds. Standing at the cross roads of the universe, a people whose limitless energy of spirit has always been able to overcome discord, error, and misfortune, Spain has well deserved to become a great nation, and she will remain great because of her justice, liberty, culture, and well-being, and, more particularly, by reason of the feeling of solidarity among all her children. There are two great virtues which are the source of all collective effort, one being self-denial, the other patriotism, of which we have an enduring example furnished by the soldiers who have fought in the terrible war which has just ended. I have unshakable faith in our destiny, but we must not forget that the day is far distant, and that the hour of sacrifice will still continue to be marked on the clock of time."

BRITISH MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A petition sent by 903 leading men and women of all political opinions and religious views has been sent to President Wilson by the Rev. Dr. Walsh. It states:

"We, the undersigned British citizens, welcome your coming to the Peace Conference, and express our earnest hope that the principles you have consistently advocated in your 14 points and subsequent declarations may prevail in the deliberations and decisions of the conference. We

regard them as the only possible basis of a just, clean, and final peace. It is no longer concealed that proposals of a different nature may be brought forward which, if adopted by the conference, will accentuate the divisions and prolong the political, economic and military hostilities which have already led Europe to the verge of ruin, and must, if persisted in, destroy civilization. It is because we believe you to stand outside the whirlwind of hate and acquisitiveness which is sweeping over the world, because we believe you to be the steadfast spokesman of humane feeling, democratic politics, international duties and responsibilities, that we presume to offer you this expression of our faith and confidence.

"We shall follow with eager hope the progress of your measures through the Peace Conference, and shall rejoice to see them brought to a successful issue."

President Wilson, in reply, writes: "It is with deep and genuine interest that I received the letter you were kind enough to send me under date of January 10, signed by 903 leading men and women of all political opinions and religious views. It has given me the greatest satisfaction to be so assured of their approval of the principles for which I have contended and shall continue to contend, and it was certainly a most thoughtful and remarkable thing that they should have sent me such a memorial. If you should in any way have the opportunity of letting them know the gratification and encouragement which the letter gave me, I beg that you will do so."

NEW DOCKS UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—With a continuation of favorable weather, St. Louis will have a completed municipal dock 900 feet long by spring. The foundation for the last of the three 300-foot units has been completed. Two sections, each 300 feet long, have been completed and are now in use by the government. River barges are now loading on the west side of the Mississippi here. In the beginning of the federal service the sailings were from the docks on the east side.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lady Londonderry, presiding at a conference of the Women's Legion to discuss the conditions of service for members of the legion as domestics, said that a scheme was being considered as to the best methods of inducing women munition workers to return to their former careers, and that an endeavor was being made to reorganize household service. The scheme also aimed at rendering domestic service more attractive and the hours and wages more clearly defined. For a housekeeper £50 and washing was the minimum proposed; for a cook-general £28, and a general £26, both with washing, the scale running down to £16 for a between maid.

"We want," Lady Londonderry stated, "to have regulations which will suit every class of household. At present we are only dealing with living-in servants."

The opinion was expressed that there would be very little chance of getting a general for £26. Lady Londonderry replied that she thought there were a good many women who would join this section because they wanted to remain with the legion and £26 was only a minimum.

"We are not," she said in reply to another question, "taking up the training ourselves. I have always held that for a living-in servant the best training is in the home."

Lady Londonderry also explained that in counties they hoped to organize and affiliate with other bodies and give instruction in nursing, domestic economy, and child welfare. "There will," she added, "be no uniform for the women actually in domestic service but they will wear their legion badge and their long service stripes."

On the opinion being expressed that the wages scale proposed would not satisfy women who had been getting £2 10s. a week, Lady Londonderry said she thought they would be satisfied. Domestic servants, she said, had not yet realized how well off they were.

Thirty-fourth Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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Thirty-fifth Street

A Sale of Summer Dress Fabrics for Monday will offer

15,000 yards of
American Cotton Voiles
(33 to 36 inches wide)

of unusually desirable quality, featuring woven checks, block and stripe effects in a great variety of smart color combinations,

very specially priced at
48c per yard

This is a really remarkable concession, inasmuch as voiles of this standard are worth today one third more than the quoted price.

(Sale on the First Floor)

Women's Satin Sport Skirts

In a number of the newest models for Spring (including the smart tuff-bottom style) will be on special sale Monday at \$13.75

These Skirts may be obtained in white, taupe, blue, flesh-pink, rose, and gray and heliotrope, in self-toned stripe and plaid effects.

(Separate Skirts Third Floor)

A Number of

Important Filet Lace Window
Panels

(all hand-made)

will be placed on sale Monday, in the
Lace Curtain Department
exceptionally priced at

\$7.50, 9.50, 12.50 and 14.00 each
at these figures offering extraordinary values.

The new assortment of inexpensive Curtains for Spring and Summer use, now ready for selection, include the latest daintiest effects in curtains of madras, marquisette, scrim, muslin, novelty nets, all of which are marked at surprisingly moderate prices.

(Department on the Fourth Floor)

Formosa Fibre Rugs

(designed by and made expressly for
B. Altman & Co.)

are now being shown (anticipating the Spring and Summer demands) in the newly-received assortments.

The striking color tones and combinations peculiar to these rugs, in conjunction with their unsurpassed durability, render them particularly desirable for sun parlor and veranda use.

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

An Interesting Offering of Dec- orative Table Linens

at money-saving prices

will present an opportunity, Monday and Tuesday, for advantageous purchase of attractive Spring napery, suitable either for gift purposes or for home use.

The items listed below are

All-linen, Madeira and Hand-
Embroidered

Luncheon Sets

Centerpieces each \$4.25 and 4.75
Scarfs each \$5.00, 6.00 and 6.75
Luncheon Napkins, per dozen \$6.75 and 7.75

SPECIAL VALUES are now being offered in

Odd Table Cloths and Napkins

All linen in fine and medium qualities and desirable sizes, all of which have been reduced to

extraordinarily low prices

(Madison Avenue Section of the Fourth Floor)

A section of the Fourth Floor is reserved exclusively for

The Sale of Vogue Patterns

Fashion experts are in attendance to give advice concerning matters of dress.

LITHOGRAPHY OF OLD LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A set of lithographs by Thomas Shotter Boys representing London in 1840, has been acquired by the City Corporation and is now on view at the Guildhall, in the vestibule leading to the library. They share the hospitality of those rather frigid walls with two paintings, by Richard Beavis, of London in the Middle Ages. The one is "The Solemn Joust," a tournament between Lord Crawford and Lord de Welles, in the reign of Richard II, with a view of the Thames and the Tower in the background; the other, a portrait of Robert Fitzwilliam, Castellan and Chief Banneret of London, being presented in 1390 with the city's banner by the Lord Mayor.

It is a London quite other than that with which the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries were familiar that Boys had to depict. Wholly engrossed in deeds of arms, weighted with military accoutrements, bristling with weapons, such was the appearance of those warriors of the Middle Ages who, if they were not at war—and they generally were—played at being so. How different was the London of years which had left the Napoleonic wars a quarter of a century behind and under the steady beneficent hand of Melbourne was experiencing a peace and plenty it had every reason to know was secure, the London which had further taken on a fresh youth and joyousness in those early romantic years of the young Queen's reign!

Atmosphere of Leisure

Here in these delicately and yet gayly colored pictures, is an atmosphere of conviviality and leisure, not only evident in places where the stage has been obviously set for social intercourse, as in Hyde Park near Grosvenor Gate, or beside the water through the Green Park in the approach to Buckingham Palace, but no less in such bustling centers as Charing Cross, St. Paul's from Ludgate Hill, and Regent Street.

It is quite evident that the London of 1840, even the London in the vicinity of the Mansion House, the Bank and Fleet Street—what a desperate hurry it is always in nowadays—was accustomed to a leisured existence. The Victorian dames, their parasols tilted back behind their heads, gracefully trailing their long white dresses, their pointed shawls draped over their sloping shoulders, cross the streets with the utmost unconcern beneath those deep poke bonnets which were certainly no assistance to the observation of approaching traffic. Hand carts of all descriptions, reminding one in these days of motor vans, big and little, how almost obsolete are such modes of conveyance, wend their way with delightful unconcern as to the rules of the road, in the company of chariots of all kinds—though the high, two-wheeled buggy with a deep hood at the back appears to have been the most popular—along the highway. And congenial groups, wherein white trousers, plum-colored coats and gorgeous waistcoats cheerfully predominate, entertain each other at street corners, with the latest gossip from court or club.

Like a Neapolitan Crowd

There is a light and color in these pictures, where even the crossing-sweeper, whose calling is apt to beget or attract a certain drabness of demeanor, is entertainingly clad in yellow and black, reminiscent rather of a Neapolitan crowd on a spring day, than a London thoroughfare. And though government offices and business houses doubtless held, behind those cream walls and brightly curtained windows, employees no less weighted with a sense of their importance and responsibility than do our grimmer contemporaries in the neighborhood of the Bank and Whitehall, they managed to conceal it more easily.

Yet if Boys saw his London at its fairest and most genial, he reproduced all those essentials which make it live for us once again in a hundred details, and show the artist's remarkable fidelity and discernment assisted by first-hand knowledge. The picture of London from Greenwich with a view of St. Paul's in the distance—and here one is reminded of Rome with



The Beach Road at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Peter's in its center, as seen from the Pincio—is beautiful. It would be interesting to get some such view today and compare it with that of 1840.

Not less charming are the scenes around the Mansion House, with a high and public bus depositing its passengers, whose journey according to the inscription upon the folding doors, has cost them sixpence, or the meeting of rank and fashion on horseback, in carriages of all description, and on foot in Hyde Park, where the horses appear as appreciative of the social occasion as their owners, together with many another delightful picture.

Thomas Shotter Boys' most famous works were his views of Paris, but he must be mentioned among the first lithographers of his day, and apart from their historic interest these pictures, pace Ruskin who despised lithography though he made much use of it, and Thackeray who wrote of it with extreme scorn, are of considerable artistic beauty.

There are those who believe that the art of lithography will revive in England—Whistler did much to encourage it—and that it will be once more recognized and pursued as a fine art, worthy of the time and care expended by the artist in other directions. These pictures of Boys, with a charm and originality all their own, should certainly give lithography fresh impetus in the public mind and lift it out of the inglorious company of the litho-artist to whom it has been so often and so contemptuously relegated.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Colonel Gifford, commander of the New England Salvation Army, met in council at the People's Palace representatives of this organization from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization for the Salvation Army Home Service Campaign Drive, which will take place from May 19 to 26.

IN THE COUNTRY OF STILL BAYOUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For the week-end one goes from New Orleans to Bay St. Louis, over Trembling Prairie, by Lee, Michoud, and Ft. Macomb. Still bayous lie on either hand, their opalescent waters undisturbed amidst forested reeds save for the lazy ripple noting where a scarce alligator or suspicious turtle has sunk. Here is a veritable prairie of reeds, its self-seen interlacing waters a labyrinth of hidden channels, currentless save for recurrent tides, lacing in and out between Lake Borgne and Lake Ponchartrain over to the northwest.

Not so far over is Ponchartrain but that at a clearing, approaching the Rigolets, one may see fairly its far-thrown stillness hazy bright on the northern left-hand horizon, like a league-long mirror, while Borgne, on the right, salt as the ocean of which it is but a close bay, is almost under the train's wheels. Drooping with Spanish moss, trees and lesser vegetation alike give the northern an impression of languid richness, of growth so affluent as to check upon itself, unable to go further for its very fullness. On an endless trestle one crosses the Rigolets, the pass through waters of almost league-wide shallowness all along the coast, through which vessels of more than six-foot draft may reach Lake Ponchartrain, the small inland sea lapping New Orleans' north side. The forest of live oak and magnolia, tulip, and swamp pine, with others less known is thick along the Rigolets. Far to the right, the train now heading northeast, stretches the open water of Mississippi Sound, its islands like gray pearls floating in mid-air upon a still sea that scarce by a cat's paw makes a difference between

itself and the opaline sky reflected at its horizon.

The train seems a bit slow. It is not more than 50 miles from New Orleans to the Bay, and we've been long enough on the way to have gone twice the distance on some northern suburban roads. But then, this is the South, and, as a matter of tradition if nothing more, no one is supposed to be in any special haste about anything "down South." And, at that, a half-score miles an hour, more or less, for a train is a thing too inconsequent to be concerned about, as against the largely better feeling of independence of time, and courteous entertainment of one's place in the world. We must be getting on. Here's suddenly fewer reeds, less marsh and stray water, a lot more sand, and pine trees getting quite plentiful. Red earth—looks like clay—one side the track; sand, open sea, and a breeze just sprung out of dead calm on the other, with islands still upon the horizon.

Here's the Bay. One has a pleasant sense of a summer day's lightness at so much of white clothing, white shoes, and white hats and parasols as seems congregated at the little station. There must be an uncommon lot of people at the Bay expecting a still more remarkable number of friends; unless the Bay, more than other communities, has come to depend on "seeing No. 2 come in," and the subsequent visit to the post office as the prime items of diversion in the days that at Bay St. Louis pace in long placidity from a flower-odorous dawn to a firefly-lit and magnolia-scented dusk. At the Bay dusk is often outlined along the still beaches with a running line of phosphorescent fire, as one sleepy, easy-flowing heave after another lays down its length upon the somnolent sands.

Walking the beach road through the

village, hard and of a whiteness, due to its sea-shell surface, fairly dazzling in the sun, where it skirts the narrow mudflats left by the tide, the curious northern eye becomes aware of a continual ripple slightly in advance up on the mudflats, from the overhanging brush to the water's slacktide and quiescent edge. In the wake of the ripple is a pitting as if by titanic raindrops. A still halt and observant silence shows the beach to be the habitat of fiddler crabs, one claw large as the entire animal and its other claw together and minotaurically vibrant as a fiddler's bow, literally by millions, who retreat into their mud burrows with the advance of travel on the road above and with its passing show themselves again.

In the noonday fullness of light and warmth, one notes with greater pleasure the generous spread of the great magnolias and live oaks which, often pairing, overarch the way. The pendant moss but adds to their cool mystery of deep-pitched shadow, and, with its trailing fringes barely moving in the lazily experimental breeze, speaks to the imaginative the time-possessing leisureliness and mystery of the South.

SUIT FOR LARGE BACK TAXES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Alleging that Harry S. Harkness was a resident of Donerail, Fayette County, Kentucky, authorities of that county and of the State of Kentucky are seeking to collect back taxes on the personal estate valued at \$12,000,000 for the years 1916 to 1918, inclusive. The taxes and penalties added would aggregate about \$5,000,000. The claim was approved by the State Tax Commission before suit was filed.

LAND BILL FOR QUEBEC SOLDIERS

Legislature Asked to Set Apart Lands to Be Granted Gratuitously to the Returning Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A bill is to be introduced into the Quebec Legislature dealing with the question of the placing of the returned soldier on the land. The salient features of the bill are contained in the following resolutions: "That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may set aside the land necessary for settlement by soldiers who have served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war; or by soldiers who have been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom, or of any of the self-governing British dominions or colonies; or by soldiers who are British subjects and have been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies, in the present war; or by soldiers of other nationalities who resided in Canada before the war, and were engaged in active service at one of the seats of war, in the present war, in either the naval or military forces of His Majesty's allies; provided that such soldiers have left the forces with an honorable record or have been honorably discharged.

"That such land shall be gratuitously conveyed by the Minister of Lands and Forests, or his authorized agents, or shall be put at the disposal of the federal board created under the Act 7-8 George V Chapter 21, under the name of the Soldier Settlement Board, or any other federal board created for the same purpose, or to be gratuitously conveyed to the soldiers coming within the purview of the act to be based on these resolutions.

"That the quantity of land which may be conveyed to each settler by the minister or by the board, as well as the terms of the grant, shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

"That no land conveyed under the act to be based on these resolutions may be seized nor sold by execution, before the letters patent, for any debt whatsoever, notwithstanding any provision contained in the civil code or in the code of civil procedure, except for school or municipal taxes or taxes for the construction or repair of a church, presbytery or cemetery; for the price of such land; for the repayment of a loan made to a settler by

the federal board, which shall become a first charge upon the lot.

"That the rights of the Crown shall not be diminished in the case of sale mentioned in the preceding resolution, and the transferee shall be bound to fulfill all the terms of the grant to which the original grantee was bound in order to obtain the letters patent; and that the revocation of the grant may be made if the occasion arises, against one who acquires under such sale or his assigns; and that any lot the grant whereof is revoked before the issue of the letters patent shall revert to the Crown free of all charges.

"That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make any regulation necessary for the putting into operation of the provisions of the act to be based on these resolutions, and to provide for unforeseen cases, in order to facilitate the settlement of the soldiers on the land set aside for that purpose; and that such regulations shall have the force of law."

GIFT OF ARMY HUTS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An application to quash the by-law of the County of Perth, Ontario, which provided for the gift of \$2000 to the Roman Catholic Army Huts was withdrawn before Chief Justice Mulock. The counsel acting for the county undertook that at the next session of the council the by-law would be rescinded. Under a decision quashing a similar Toronto by-law to provide \$15,000 for the Roman Catholic Army Huts, it was held that the huts corporation was not one to which the statutes allowed municipalities to make grants.

PEACE RIVER IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Immigration into the Peace River and Grande Prairie countries has commenced this year several weeks earlier than usual. An advance party of settlers representing an initial installment of prospective farmers from the western states comprised the party making the first spring trek. Some of these settlers have already bought land in the north; others are land-hunters on their way to seek desirable locations. None of them are homesteaders, it being their intention to buy farm sites on business terms. It is expected that these first arrivals will be followed by many more during the spring and summer.

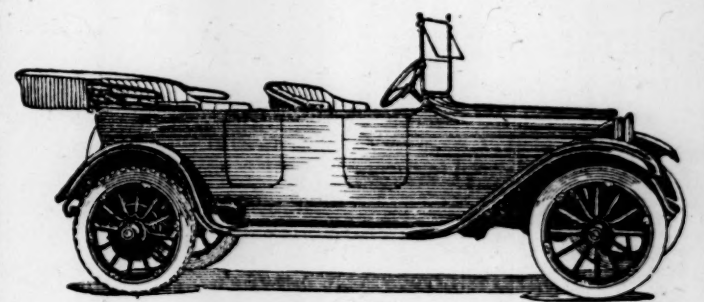
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The Government selected Dodge Brothers Motor Car for its obvious fitness.

It was the only car of its type and class approved and adopted by the War Department for the United States Army.

It will pay you to visit and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.



HENSHAW MOTOR CO.
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The League of Nations

is the title of a booklet which we have just published for free distribution.

It contains the text of the Covenant of the League, and the recent speeches of President Wilson, Mr. Taft, Senator Lodge and Senator Knox.

We believe that the citizens of New England will be glad to possess in this form these important documents.

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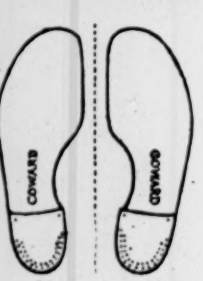
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Nature Tread

The Coward "Nature-Tread Shoe" with its natural lines and flexible sole permits you to walk as Nature intended you should. This popular member of



The Coward Shoe

family is one of the most comfortable and helpful shoes ever made. The last is cut along the exact shape of the natural foot. The sole is flexible and as it flexes at each step, its action matches that of the muscles of the arch and of every other part of the natural foot. Try this shoe and notice how agreeable it is in your walking.

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262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

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Tremont Street, near West, Boston

India Druggets



DIRECT importation recently arrived after a journey of many months and now offered at decided savings.

for: Living rooms, bed rooms, dining rooms, halls, porches, sun parlors, country or shore houses.

designs and colors—Blue, green, brown, India red, and yellow, natural wool browns, Tile pattern, mosaic pattern, plain center, band border, star pattern, wave border.

	Size	Value	Price
Druggets, 10x14	87.50	65.00	
Druggets, 9x12	65.00	47.50	
Druggets, 8x10	48.50	35.00	
Druggets, 6x9	34.00	24.50	
Druggets, 6x8	22.75	16.50	
Druggets, 3x6	11.50	8.00	
Druggets, 2.5x5	7.50	5.00	
Druggets, 4x4	9.65	7.50	
Druggets, 3x3	5.75	4.00	
Druggets, 3x1 1/4	2.85	2.25	

LARGE SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET

ALBION BUILDING, No. 1, BEACON STREET, BOSTON

An exceptional layout for any large organization. Has large, light, open floor area, at the present time surrounded by private offices. Open space in center will give seating capacity for about 50 clerks. This is one of the best located buildings in Boston. Has modern, up-to-date and complete janitor and elevator service. Apply Superintendent, Houghton & Dutton Co., Beacon and Tremont Sts., Boston.

ALSO OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES

STREET CAR ISSUE
BEFORE CLEVELAND

Probability Appears to Be That
This City Will Be Called
Upon to Vote Upon the
Question of Public Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The voters of Cleveland will in all probability be called upon at the municipal election on Nov. 4 to decide whether the city shall own and operate the Cleveland Railway Company, which is now being conducted under the terms of the so-called Taylor grant, which expires on May 1, 1934. This measure must be renewed 15 years before it ends, and the date for the renewal is May 1, 1919.

Mayor Harry L. Davis, who has introduced into the City Council a resolution providing for an election on this proposition and also providing that the franchise of the street car company be extended one year from May 1 to allow such a vote, and who is basing his prospective candidacy for reelection on the question of municipal ownership of the railway company, makes the following statement:

"I believe the city should own and operate the street cars itself. Only in this way will the citizens get the adequate transportation facilities, surface and rapid transit, they need. I believe, therefore, that public interest demands that the city take over the lines. So long as only regulation of the company is in the city and its operation in private hands, we shall have constantly changing rates of fare, disputes as to service and differences between the company and its employees, resulting in great public inconvenience and damage, such as the city has been undergoing the last year.

"Under municipal ownership the people would be able to locate the responsibility if the service does not please them; fix the rate of fare, build extensions as they wish and the public interest demands; entirely relieve themselves of the 6 per cent now being paid for the use of the equipment, and which under the present arrangements will continue forever; and in operating the road, do for themselves much more easily and satisfactorily the things that they are now forcing, by the most strict supervision, unwilling private capital to do.

"I do not believe that the railway should be purchased by increasing the general indebtedness of the city, by general municipal bonds which will raise the tax rate. The entire cost of acquiring the street railway system should be paid out of its earnings, which I am advised may be lawfully done, so that no additional tax burdens will be placed on the people.

"Municipal ownership of a property of this size and value should not be undertaken unless authorized by popular vote. I suggest, therefore, that your honorable body submit the question to the people at the next general municipal election and in the meantime extend the present arrangement for one year only until after the election to express their wishes.

Five-cent fares may be transferred now prevail, and should the city permit the Taylor grant to expire, an additional cent may be added.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FLOWER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Senate has voted to make the purple aster the official state flower, instead of the apple blossom, which was adopted by the House of Representatives. The vote on the flower was preceded by a long debate, in which the merits of various flowers were discussed, and the aster won by 12 votes to 9. If the two houses of the Legislature are unable to agree, it is understood that the school children of the State will be asked to settle the question.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DEFEATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALEM, Oregon.—An effort made in the Oregon Legislature to restore the penalty of capital punishment has failed. A resolution was adopted in the Senate Feb. 10, providing that, the house concurring, a proposal be

made before the voters at the next election for their approval or rejection of the project. The resolution went to the House, where it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It came back with a favorable majority report and an unfavorable minority report. Later, the measure was indefinitely postponed by vote of the House, and thus was put out of the reckoning for this session.

DRY MONTANA HELPS
ADJOINING STATES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Since Montana went dry on Dec. 30 last, there has been a decided improvement in the bootlegging situation in Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, which states have for several years been obtaining their illicit supply of liquor partly from Montana. There is still some bootlegging going on and it is said that in a few cases the liquor has originated in this State, but the whole sale importation of liquor into the dry states has stopped, and bootleggers are taking far less chances than they did, partly because of the greater efficiency shown by officers investigating shipments, and partly because of the present difficulty of obtaining liquor in Montana, and the consequent high prices of liquor throughout the entire Northwest.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
PLAN IS PROTESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who introduced and has championed in Congress a bill providing for extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone Park southward to take in rugged scenery of the Teton region of this State, now is embarrassed by a Wyoming legislative memorial, which has been signed by the Governor, protesting to Congress against the proposed extension and requesting that the Mondell bill be not passed.

The proposed extension of the park's boundaries would take in the home lands of about 40,000 elk, the largest herd of these animals in the world.

NATURAL GAS BILL PASSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The last bill passed by the Wyoming Legislature before adjournment since die is an act prohibiting the wasting of natural gas through its utilization for any purpose that does not take advantage of its calorific properties. The law is applicable only to natural gas drawn from wells within 10 miles of an incorporated town or industrial establishment, and will go into effect on Sept. 30, 1919. It will compel the closing down of two carbon-black manufacturing plants which represent an investment of \$1,500,000.

ALIENS IN NIGHT SCHOOLS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Americanization of the immigrant is being approached in Birmingham through the public school system. In two night schools for aliens, attached to high schools, there is a registration of more than 100. In a public statement regarding the question, Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of schools, says there is considerable difficulty encountered in getting attendance on these schools.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY DELAYED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Through the Union Pacific Railroad having withheld permission for the construction of a road through its property in Echo Canyon, the completion of the Lincoln Highway in Utah is held up, according to an announcement made by Ira R. Browning, state road engineer.

CERTIFICATES OFFERED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An offering of \$500,000,000 in a new series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, to be dated March 13, payable Aug. 12, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, was announced on Thursday by the Treasury. Subscription books close on March 20.

OPEN TRADING IN
FISH IS DEMANDED
United States Government Attorneys in Argument in Federal
Suit Against Dealers Call for
Elimination of Unfair Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Elimination of unfair practices on the Boston Fish Pier, built by the State of Massachusetts for the benefit of the people, and throwing open to free trade the New England Fish Exchange, located on the pier, and where transactions are now restricted to 40 dealers, who are charged with having combined to enhance prices to consumers and depress profits to themselves, were demanded on Friday by the government attorneys in their closing pleas in the United States District Court, in the federal suit against the fish dealers.

The final argument was made by Edward F. McClellan, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, assisted by Francis G. Goodale, special assistant United States attorney in this city. Decision in the suit, which was instituted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in June, 1917, will be rendered in the present case by three judges sitting as a court of appeals. If the government wins, it is anticipated that the defendants will carry the case to the Supreme Judicial Court, where a final decision cannot be expected for a year at least.

After pointing out that Boston, Massachusetts, is the center of the fish trade in New England, with annual landings of 100,000,000 pounds from fishermen, and 50,000,000 pounds shipped in from other landing ports, Mr. McClellan said that this flow of fish to consumers, in greater part outside the State, was controlled by these in control of the Boston Fish Pier, and that any unification of such control restrains interstate commerce. Ten years ago the fish dealers organized the New England Fish Exchange, for the purpose, he said, of bringing the business within the control of a single corporation, and to restrain competition among themselves. In this effort they had been so successful that \$100 shares in the exchange have yielded \$1300 in dividends in less than eight years, and have a book value in excess of \$2500. Sales have been recently made as high as \$3500. The avowed purpose of the dealers was to permit none but wholesale dealers to buy fish on the New England Fish Exchange and to compel captains of fishing vessels to sell their product at no other place.

Two years ago two consolidations of dealer firms took place at the Fish Pier. One of these was the Bay State Fishing Company, which operates, with one exception, all the beam trawlers now engaged in the New England fish industry, and produces 50 per cent of the total quantity marketed by fishermen on the exchange, and which acquired control of eight of the dealer firms, including their shares on the exchange. The other was the Boston Fish Pier Company, which was organized about the same time (Mr. McClellan said that the evidence showed that it was a little before), and which secured control of 23 dealers.

Mr. McClellan declared that the

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INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—The Idaho Legislature has memorialized Congress, asking that the United States shall construct the state highways where they cross the Indian reservations. It is almost impossible for the State to build these highways because of securing the necessary title for the rights of way, which is held by the United States, and because these lands are subject to taxation for the payment of the highways because of the good to the Indian accruing from the development to his lands from the highways.

COTTON ACREAGE TO BE CUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi.—At a convention of delegates from every district in Mississippi, recently held in Jackson, the farmers pledged themselves to reduce their cotton acreage 33 1/3 per cent. The principal speakers urged the planting of more corn, and recommended that not more than 25,000,000 acres of cotton be planted in the whole South this year.

Removal Sale
Housefurnishings
Glassware
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—This department, one of the greatest of its kind on the Pacific Coast, has outgrown its present home in the Basement—

—And is moving to still greater floor space on the Fourth Floor where we can better accommodate our thousands of customers.

—Price reductions are amazing, for we want only new stocks in the new home. The blue pencil has done fast and effective work. Yours the profit—come!

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Established 1881
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Monthly Style
Bulletin
Sent on request

Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Co.
416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
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CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour
be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR

Ten Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
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Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Broadway, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
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KHAKI UNIVERSITY
LOCATED AT BONN

Soldiers in Canadian Army of
Occupation Receive Instruction
in Institution on the Rhine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—An interesting insight into the work being carried on by the Khaki University in Great Britain and on the Continent, among the Canadian troops is given by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Adams, dean of applied science at McGill University, in a letter addressed to Sir John Kennedy. Under the direction of Col. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, these educational services form a regular part of the army establishment and are a department under army headquarters. Colonel Adams is deputy director, and with him are associated two assistant directors, the one supervising the work in the British camps, and the other on the Continent.

Under war conditions it was possible for soldiers to study only after the cessation of the day's duties, namely, after 4:30 p.m., but since the armistice was signed, those who desire to take a definite college course have been allowed to give practically their whole time, exclusive of such time as is absolutely required for the performance of military duty. In the British camps there are 7500 men who are following regular courses of study, and at the front there is an enrollment of about 10,000 men.

"We have just succeeded in getting authorization from headquarters for the formation of a special university unit into which may be concentrated those men, up to the number of 500, who wish to prepare themselves for matriculation into Canadian universities, or whose courses of study have been interrupted by enlistment," says, Colonel Adams.

"In this way we have now a scheme of education arranged in the Canadian Army by which instruction is provided for a complete range of work from the three R's up to that of Ph.D. standing. The extension department is another phase of our work. In this we have lecturers who go to the various camps and military units to give popular lectures on educational topics.

"At the present time our work across the Channel has its headquarters in Bonn. On the arrival of the

Canadian Army of occupation in that city, our representative commanded the University of Bonn for the use of the Khaki University of Canada, and instruction is now being given in the halls of that ancient seat of learning, which I think you will agree with me, is a remarkable and interesting fact."

ALBERTA'S DAIRY OUTPUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—With a total of \$27,500,000 worth of dairy products in 1918, Alberta leads the western provinces in this branch of farm production. This is an increase of about 30 per cent over 1917.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION
IN NORTH RUSSIA
NEW YORK, New York.—A copy of the American Sentinel, printed weekly for the expeditionary forces in North Russia, just received in New York, describes the living conditions. The paper, which is published by Miss Elizabeth Botes, director of Y. W. C. A. work in Archangel, contains an account of the New Year's eve reception at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, which closes as follows: "The apartment was pleasantly decorated in wall-paper, chintz curtains and graceful sprigs of evergreen. In a number of the rooms there was furniture."

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from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—An interesting insight into the work being carried on by the Khaki University in Great Britain and on the Continent, among the Canadian troops is given by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Adams, dean of applied science at McGill University, in a letter addressed to Sir John Kennedy. Under the direction of Col. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, these educational services form a regular part of the army establishment and are a department under army headquarters. Colonel Adams is deputy director, and with him are associated two assistant directors, the one supervising the work in the British camps, and the other on the Continent.

Under war conditions it was possible for soldiers to study only after the cessation of the day's duties, namely, after 4:30 p.m., but since the armistice was signed, those who desire to take a definite college course have been allowed to give practically their whole time, exclusive of such time as is absolutely required for the performance of military duty. In the British camps there are 7500 men who are following regular courses of study, and at the front there is an enrollment of about 10,000 men.

"We have just succeeded in getting authorization from headquarters for the formation of a special university unit into which may be concentrated those men, up to the number of 500, who wish to prepare themselves for matriculation into Canadian universities, or whose courses of study have been interrupted by enlistment," says, Colonel Adams.

"In this way we have now a scheme of education arranged in the Canadian Army by which instruction is provided for a complete range of work from the three R's up to that of Ph.D. standing. The extension department is another phase of our work. In this we have lecturers who go to the various camps and military units to give popular lectures on educational topics.

"At the present time our work across the Channel has its headquarters in Bonn. On the arrival of the

Canadian Army of occupation in that city, our representative commanded the University of Bonn for the use of the Khaki University of Canada, and instruction is now being given in the halls of that ancient seat of learning, which I think you will agree with me, is a remarkable and interesting fact."

ALBERTA'S DAIRY OUTPUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—With a total of \$27,500,000 worth of dairy products in 1918, Alberta leads the western provinces in this branch of farm production. This is an increase of about 30 per cent over 1917.

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION
IN NORTH RUSSIA
NEW YORK, New York.—A copy of the American Sentinel, printed weekly for the expeditionary forces in North Russia, just received in New York, describes the living conditions. The paper, which is published by Miss Elizabeth Botes, director of Y. W. C. A. work in Archangel, contains an account of the New Year's eve reception at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, which closes as follows: "The apartment was pleasantly decorated in wall-paper, chintz curtains and graceful sprigs of evergreen. In a number of the rooms there was furniture."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIX GAMES LEFT
IN CONFERENCE

Will Not Have Any Bearing on the Basketball Championship Title as University of Minnesota Has Already Won It

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDINGS	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	10	1	1.000
Northwestern	6	3	.666
Illinois	5	6	.454
Purdue	4	4	.500
Ohio State	2	5	.285
Indiana	2	6	.250
Washington	2	6	.250
Iowa	2	7	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There are now only six games left to be played in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball championship race of 1919, and three of them will take place today when the University of Wisconsin meets the University of Michigan in this city. University of Michigan plays Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and Northwestern University meets State University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa. These games will be the last for Chicago, Ohio State and Northwestern. Purdue University and the University of Minnesota have already finished their schedules.

The results of the coming games can in no way affect first, second, or third places in the standing, as Minnesota is sure of first, not having lost a game during the season. Northwestern is sure of second, and Wisconsin is sure of third. By winning both of its remaining games, Michigan can move up into fourth place and the standing of some of the other teams may be affected.

The past week certainly furnished a big surprise to the followers of this race when Northwestern defeated Chicago, 15 to 12, and thus prevented the Maroon from claiming a share in the title with the Gophers. Inability to retain team work in the face of keen rivalry was the chief factor in Chicago losing. Northwestern has, however, given intermittent displays of strong basketball, and the Purple is deserving of third place in the championship standing.

To date 46 games have been played and 2022 points scored. Minnesota is easily leading in points scored with 307 for 10 games, Purdue being next with 256 for 11 games and Chicago third with 234 for the same number. Of these three teams Chicago has shown the strongest defense, as only 153 points have been scored against the Maroon in 11 games, as against 161 against Minnesota in 10 and 255 against Purdue.

No new names have been added to the list of individual scorers during the past week, there being 76 in all. There is, however, a new leader in W. C. Gorgas '19 of Chicago, who has scored 97 points. He has made 29 goals from the floor and 39 from the foul line. R. F. Wilcox '20 of Northwestern, who was fourth last week, is now second with 55 points, having made 29 goals from the floor and 37 from the foul line. A. D. Smith '19 of Purdue, last week's leader, is now third with 54 points, having made 25 goals from the floor and 42 from the foul line. N. W. Kinzie '20 and Capt. E. S. Platon '21 of Minnesota are in fourth and fifth places respectively and as they are through for the season they cannot improve their present positions. Kinzie is leading in goals from the floor with 45, while H. S. Brown '19 of Iowa is leading in foul goals with 45. The full list follows:

Goals	Foul	Tot.
W. C. Gorgas, Chicago	29	57
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern	29	55
A. D. Smith, Purdue	42	54
N. W. Kinzie, Minnesota	45	50
S. S. Platon, Minnesota	35	38
Arnold, Ohio State	42	38
E. J. Wilson, Illinois	42	38
J. Karpus, Michigan	32	37
A. J. Francis, Ohio State	16	26
M. K. Knapp, Wisconsin	15	27
H. S. Brown, Purdue	42	26
E. S. Dean, Indiana	14	25
D. D. Birkoff, Chicago	24	25
R. A. Marquardt, Northwestern	22	25
P. C. Taylor, Illinois	22	25
M. E. Markey, Purdue	19	24
E. B. Jeffries, Indiana	22	24
H. G. Williams, Chicago	22	24
D. H. Tilton, Purdue	19	23
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota	19	23
H. A. Eliason, Northwestern	16	22
O. S. Matheny, Ohio State	16	22
M. A. Olson, Iowa	15	21
A. G. Zeller, Wisconsin	15	21
R. P. Cotton, Iowa	13	20
R. E. Fletcher, Illinois	13	20
R. W. Campbell, Purdue	10	20
A. L. Phillips, Indiana	19	20
P. S. Hinkle, Chicago	12	20
M. M. Smith, Purdue	13	20
C. R. Berrien, Iowa	19	21
W. J. Zeller, Indiana	9	21
P. J. Walters, Ohio State	19	21
C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin	19	21
E. L. Weston, Wisconsin	19	20
T. Y. Hewitt, Michigan	9	19
J. L. McClinch, Michigan	9	19
R. O. Ryckner, Michigan	8	16
C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin	7	16
D. A. Ingerson, Illinois	8	16
J. F. Whipple, Purdue	8	16
J. B. Williams, Michigan	8	16
C. A. MacDonald, Ohio State	7	15
Robert Emmons, Iowa	7	14
L. D. Noland, Ohio State	7	14
Victor Ligare, Northwestern	6	12
J. Cohn, Michigan	6	12
E. E. Mittelman, Illinois	6	12
W. F. Ryker, Ohio State	6	12
C. J. Hirsch, Chicago	4	11
E. G. Wirthwein, Ohio State	3	8
E. E. Beal, Purdue	4	8
M. M. Rafter, Wisconsin	4	8
W. D. Smith, Illinois	3	7
W. M. Fanning, Wisconsin	2	6
E. E. Worth, Iowa	3	6
P. L. Heinemann, Northwestern	3	6
W. F. Boland, Ohio State	3	6
E. A. Byrum, Indiana	3	6
H. H. Pease, Wisconsin	3	6
P. B. Bornstein, Michigan	2	4
William Stegman, Chicago	2	4
L. L. Coffing, Purdue	2	4
W. K. Ropp, Illinois	2	4
George Young, Northwestern	2	4

NEBRASKA WINS
A HARD CONTEST

Evens Up Series With University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Race

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDINGS	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas State	7	0	1.000
Grinnell	3	1	.750
Nebraska	3	2	.600
Missouri	3	2	.600
Kansas	3	2	.600
Washington	2	3	.400
Iowa State	2	3	.400
Drake	2	3	.400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—The University of Nebraska basketball team took one of the closest and roughest games of the season from the University of Kansas here, Thursday night, by a score of 29 to 24. The game was fast in spots, but was slowed up by repeated fouls called on both teams. Two of the Kansas team, J. L. Bunn '20 and E. S. Mason '19, were sent out of the game on personal fouls. A total of 12 personal fouls was called on the Kansas players and a total of eight on Nebraska by Referee E. C. Quigley.

The game started with a rush and the first score was made by Capt. W. C. Jackson '19 of Nebraska on a free throw. He followed it up by a floor goal. Bunn of Kansas made a floor goal and Roy Bennett '21 made a floor goal immediately after, and then on the first period was a nip and tuck contest, the half ending 10 to 9 in favor of Nebraska.

The second period opened with a rush by Nebraska, who added five points to their string before Kansas got near their basket. Bunn went out on personal fouls early in the second period and Matthews went to guard. Paul Fredericks '21 coming in at center. Later when E. S. Mason '19 went out, H. L. Miller '20 went in at forward to replace him. Kansas started a spurt in the last three minutes of play that threatened to tie the score, but the rally did not start soon enough and only five of the points needed were put on the board. The game, while fast, was rugged on the part of the players of both teams, both trying for many long shots at goal. Neither showed brilliant teamwork except in spots. The only star of the evening performance was Jackson of Nebraska. The summary:

NEBRASKA: Jackson, 10; Bunn, 10; Matthews, 10; Fredericks, 10; Miller, 10; Mason, 10; Bennett, 10; Quigley, 10. KANSAS: Bunn, 10; Mason, 10; Bennett, 10; Quigley, 10; Jackson, 10; Fredericks, 10; Miller, 10; Bennett, 10. Score—University of Nebraska 29, University of Kansas 24. Goals from floor—Jackson 3, Bunn 3, Kacer 2, Bunn 2, Nebraska; Miller 2, Bennett 2, Fredericks, Bunn, Mason for Kansas. Goals from floor—Jackson 11 for Nebraska; Bennett 5, Matthews 2 for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time of halves—20 minutes.

HARVEY PLACES
IN FINAL ROUND

Princeton Club Player Defeats J. C. Tomlinson Jr. in Semi-Finals of Squash Tennis Play

CLASS B CHAMPIONS	Goals	Foul	Tot.
1918—A. E. Harris, Harvard Club	1917—A. D. Corey, Yale Club	1918—H. H. Merrill, Princeton Club	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—H. D. Harvey of the Princeton Club is one of the finalists in the Class B National Squash Tennis Association championship tournament of 1919, which takes place today on the courts of the Harvard Club. He won his way to this round by defeating J. C. Tomlinson Jr. of the Yale Club, in the semi-final round, 15-9, 15-8.

Harvey gave a very good exhibition of squash tennis in this match. He is one of the younger players at this game while Tomlinson has had quite a bit of experience. The first game was very closely contested, the score being run up to 9 all at which point the battle was extremely interesting as it took quite a little time for Harvey to make it 10-9. After this point had been reached, Harvey showed more confidence and ran it out at 15-9.

The second game found Harvey doing his best work. He ran up a lead of 11-3 by use of the cross-corners and hard driving. At this point in the match, Tomlinson speeded up a bit and staged a fine rally; but he could not overcome his opponent's lead and lost the game at 15-8.

S. Wainwright of the Yale Club defeated R. E. Wigham of the Columbia Club in a postponed third-round match, 15-9, 15-7. This brings the winner against H. W. Carhart, also of Yale, in the semi-final round. The summary:

CLASS B NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round
S. Wainwright, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15-9, 15-7.

Semi-Final Round
H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, 15-9, 15-8.

INDOOR MEET POSTPONED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The Kansas City Athletic Club indoor meet has been postponed until March 29.

PACIFIC COAST
TITLE TO OREGON

Northwestern Sectional Champions Capture the Coast Conference Basketball Honors From University of California

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL FINALS	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oregon	2	0	1.000
California	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The University of Oregon won the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship by taking the second straight game from the University of California Thursday, 30 to 28. The game was as closely contested as the previous one.

California began with a 14-to-3 lead, but was gradually overtaken, Oregon leading at the half, 19 to 16.

California returned with a rush, securing a four-point lead. Oregon then went ahead three points and California tied and Oregon won with a wild throw from the center of the court.

E. R. Durno again starred with the most extraordinary ability in dribbling and basket shooting; but he was closely guarded by Majors, who in turn threw as many goals, Jacobberger and Anderson played splendidly. The teams tied in field goals, Oregon getting her margin of two in free throws. The summary:

OREGON: Durno, 17; Green, 10; Weller, 10; Jacobberger, 10; Majors, 10. CALIFORNIA: Jacobberger, 10; Green, 10; Weller, 10; Majors, 10; Jacobberger, 10; Green, 10; Weller, 10; Majors, 10. Score—University of Oregon 30, University of California 28. Goals from floor—Durno 3, Jacobberger 3, Fowler 2, Lind 2, Chapman for Oregon; J. P. Symes 2, Anderson 3, Majors 3, H. B. Symes 2 for California. Goals from foul—Durno 3 for Oregon; J. P. Symes 6 for California. Referee—W. A. Kearns, Umpire—H. Harris. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MONTANA STATE
TEAM IS STRONG

Four of the Regulars on the 1918 Team Are Again Playing Basketball This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—The Montana State College basketball team at Bozeman, Montana, which two years ago was eliminated in the final of the National Amateur Athletic Union games at Chicago, by the Illinois Athletic Club, only after a desperate struggle, has another excellent team this year. Coach Fred Bennion has done well since he took charge of athletics at the agricultural school. The 1917 team won 16 straight games from the best teams in the West, then won three straight at the tournament in Chicago, before being defeated in its twentieth encounter of the season by the national champions.

Four regulars of last year's wartime team are back, two of these men having been with the college team at the national tournament in 1917. They are Capt. E. J. Bush, forward or center, and Raymond Pitts '14, forward. J. E. Fitzgerald '19, and Willard Tobey '20, both forwards, are the other two veterans who have returned this season. Sterling Looney '21, who played with the squad against the State University in the final championship games, is also back. Some of the new men are A. B. Richards '22 of Billings, Arthur Jorgensen '22 of Helena, Paul Wylie '22 and Clarence Martin '22 of Bozeman, J. M. Moriarty '22 of Great Falls, G. S. McConnell '19 of Helena, and Merrill Aliquot '22.

March 12, 13, 14 and 15, the annual state interscholastic basketball tournament will be held at Bozeman, under the direction of the State College authorities, with 16 teams, winners of the various district elimination tournaments, competing for the state high school honors now held by Bozeman High School.

CLAY-COURT DATE CHANGED
NEW YORK, New York—The schedule committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has announced a change of date for one of the four national championship tournaments of the coming season. Play in the national clay-court titular tournament will begin July 14 instead of July 7, as originally scheduled.

BRAYNS SIGN PITCHERS
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston National League Baseball Club has signed four pitchers for 1919. They are Ray Keating, formerly of the New York Americans; Albert Denaree, formerly with the New York and Philadelphia Nationals; Hugh McQuillen, and John Scott.

J. B. MILLER RETURNS SOON
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—J. B. Miller, infielder and captain of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club until he enlisted in the Marines in the spring of 1917, has cabled from France he expects to return in time to rejoin the club before the season opens.

TUFTS WINS FROM BROWN
MEDFORD, Massachusetts—The Tufts College basketball team defeated Brown University, Wednesday night, 33 to 17. Tufts played a very fast game during the second half of the score at half-time, being 11 to 7 in favor of the home team.

GREAT LAKES IS
SURE OF TITLE

Naval Training School Swimmers Have Safe Lead in Central A. A. U. Championship

CENTRAL A. A. U. INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS	Points
Great Lakes N. T. S.	60
Illinois Athletic Club	29
Minneapolis Athletic Club	12
Detroit Athletic Club	3
Detroit Y. M. C. A.	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Great Lakes Naval Training School swimmers clinched the annual indoor championships of the central district of the Amateur Athletic Union Thursday night, having accumulated 60 points at the conclusion of the third batch of the annual title events, held in the pool of the Illinois Athletic Club. There are more events to come, but no team can overtake the lead of the strong Bluejacket team which has been coached by Chief Yeoman Harry Hazlehurst to a point declared to make it the team superior to anything except the Olympic games' swimming teams of recent years.

The sailor swimmers won the 400-yard relay event by a little more than a length of the 60-foot tank and the lack of pressing competition was held responsible for their failure to attack the present record of 3m. 42.2-ss. Great Lakes also won the championship water-polo match from the only other entry, the Illinois A. C. by 5 goals to 2. W. L. Wallen Jr., present holder of various National and District A. A. U. titles, won the game for the sailors with three goals in the second half after each team scored once in the first period. Wallen's specialty, the backhand shot, made his goals spectacular. On two occasions he captured the ball in midpool and shot it backhand, directly into the net. The Illinois A. C. goal tender, S. C. Jensen, captain and star, was taken by surprise by such shooting.

A. W. Hartung, national fancy-diving champion, retained his title as Central A. A. U. champion, being scored practically perfect on all simple dives and counting very heavily in the difficult attempts. The summary:

Fancy Diving—Won by A. W. Hartung, Illinois A. C., 252 points; R. E. Galbraith, Great Lakes N. T. S., second, 241 points; Carter, Minneapolis A. C., third, 233 points. 400-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 3m. 42.2-ss. 100-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 1m. 17.4-ss. 50-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 45.4-ss. 25-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 22.4-ss. 15-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 13.4-ss. 10-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 8.4-ss. 5-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 4.4-ss. 25-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 13.4-ss. 10-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 8.4-ss. 5-Yard Relay—Won by Great Lakes N. T. S., 4.4-ss.

WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIP GAME
GREAT LAKES: Illinois A. C., 5; Wallen, 3; Green, 2; Weller, 1; Jacobberger, 1. MINNEAPOLIS: A. C., 2; Chapman, 1; Symes, 1; Anderson, 1; Majors, 1. Score—Great Lakes 5, Minneapolis 2. Goals from floor—Wallen 3, Green 2, Weller 1, Jacobberger 1 for Great Lakes; Chapman 1, Symes 1, Anderson 1, Majors 1 for Minneapolis. Referee—H. Harris. Umpire—H. Harris. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PICKUPS

H. F. O'Connell of Montclair, New Jersey, has announced that he will not buy the Newark International League franchise this year.

Manager George Gibson of the Toronto Club of the International League is to go South with the New York Nationals this spring and help Manager McGraw develop the pitchers.

The National Baseball Federation directors are to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 24. Delegates will be present from the National Amateur Baseball Association, with a view to merging the two organizations.

The Cleveland Americans should be much stronger this summer than last and they appear to be serious contenders for the league pennant. The acquisition of Gardner for third base and Pitcher Meyers will strengthen them in places where they have been none too strong, especially at third base.

PITCHER WILLIAMS SIGNS
CHICAGO, Illinois—With the signing of Pitcher Claude Williams all of the members of the Chicago American League Baseball Club who left last season to work in shipyards are now under contract for the coming season.

AGNEW GOES TO WASHINGTON
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The release of Catcher S. L. Agnew to the Washington club was announced by Manager E. G. Barrow of the Boston Americans Friday.

The Spirit of Spring Styles

SACK suits in two or three button models, single breasted with peaked lapel, a blunt peak or round notch lapel formation.

Patch pocketed in some instances with the patch matched and affixed with as much importance and accuracy as an embossed monogram on your stationery. Every undeniable mark of finest Custom work, but ready-to-wear.

\$40 to \$65

Scott & Company

340 Washington Street, Boston

COACH DUFFY LOOKS
FOR GOOD SEASON

Has Large Squad Out for Crimson Varsity and Freshman Baseball Teams — Manager Hibbard Announces Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—With a squad of 150 candidates out for the varsity and freshman baseball teams at Harvard University this spring, Coach Hugh Duffy confidently predicts a successful season for the Crimson on the diamond this year. Coach Duffy has not got the usual nucleus of veterans from the previous year's nine to build his team upon this season, as baseball has not been a formal sport at the university since 1916; but the coach will have the services of a few of the men who received their varsity letter for participation in the informal games against Yale. These men include L. B. Evans '20, T. H. Gammack '20 and R. E. Gross '19, one of the nine's three captains of a year ago.

Gammack will probably be used regularly behind the bat, as he is a skillful batsman, and his accurate throws to the bases hold opposing base-runners from taking long leads. W. W. McLeod '19 and Arthur Blair '21 are two other promising candidates for the catcher's position. The former was the first captain of the informal varsity nine in 1918 and later entered the United States service. It is likely that he will captain this year's nine.

In the box, Coach Duffy has two effective pitchers in W. B. Felton '20 and F. K. Bullard '20. In the battery practice, which has been held in the cage for the past few weeks, these men have developed until the coach feels confident that he need give little concern to this department of the game.

The infield positions are still uncertain, but the coach has some fine material for his inner defense in such men as L. P. Jones '19, H. P. King '21, captain of the freshman nine last year, R. W. Emmons '20, T. J. Meehan '21, and R. P. Halliwell '20. Jones and King were candidates for the first base position, while Emmons expects to make good at the short field post. Meehan and Halliwell will be given tryouts at third base.

Second base will likely be taken care of in good style by R. E. Gross '19, who succeeded McLeod as captain of the informal nine last year. Norman Kerr '20 is another candidate who is likely to push Gross hard for the second base honors.

E. L. Casey '19, captain of his freshman nine and halfback on the varsity eleven of 1916; M. P. Davis '21, T. H. Enright '18, E. L. Bigelow '21, and L. B. Evans '20 are the leading candidates for the outfield positions. The coach has not yet, however, assigned any of them to any definite position.

Manager Ford Hibbard announces that he has arranged a schedule of games for the team as follows:

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BRITISH MUSIC OF TODAY

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 1, 1919.

The Younger Generation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Those who were acquainted with English music about 10 years ago would be obliged, on returning to England today, to revise their opinions on it, for such opinions have become utterly falsified. Events move fast today, even in those domains that would appear to be hindered by the war, and it is scarcely more than four or five years ago that were made in London those first attempts of young composers who are now on the high road to real consideration and to the restoration of the former prestige of musical art.

Five years ago the names of John Ireland and Eugene Goossens were almost unknown even in London musical circles; today they are two particularly striking, though widely differing personalities.

Mr. John Ireland has developed slowly and it must be remarked, surely. At the beginning of his career he wrote a considerable amount of chamber music that he had the wisdom not to publish, but to regard as mere exercises; even the earliest works that he published do not indicate a finished personality, but already they gave promise of an original talent which was seeking to find its own expression. It may be said today that Mr. Ireland has found himself, and he is unquestionably one of the composers whose work is most interesting, not only to English, but also to continental musicians. He has not discovered any means of really novel musical expression, and he is not in any way revolutionized musical technique, but he has given proof of a very special intelligence, sensitiveness, and temperament which are expressed by both classical and modern methods.

Mr. John Ireland's personality is at once grave and humorous, and his sensitiveness never degenerates into mere sentimentality; he knows also how to make use of irony. If, in Mr. Ireland's sensitiveness there is always to be found a certain degree of caution and measure, there is never any restraint, but one is conscious of his desire to avoid overflowing in all directions.

Mr. Ireland is to be praised for not having contracted the mania for the "grands genres," and for not having set his heart on writing "serious" music at any price, nor despising the lighter mediums of expression. Thus, after having written the second sonata, which is one of the most strongly constructed and yet most supple works in modern English music, he published "London Pieces" ("Chaise Reine," "Ragamuffin"), in which he expressed so admirably the sentimentality of certain English classes and the special verve of the London street arab. Up to this time Mr. Ireland had practically confined himself to chamber music and all that he had written in this genre merited consideration. His piano music, whether the "Decorations" or the "Preludes" amply repays study, and piano pieces, such as "The Scarlet Ceremony" or "Spring Fire," melodies such as "Sea Fever" or "Spleen," and chamber music compositions such as the sonata in A minor or the trio in one movement, place their author in the first rank of the musical art of today.

If Mr. Ireland cannot be considered as the oldest of the important composers of the younger generation, Mr. Eugene Goossens is certainly the youngest, and probably also the youngest composer of today who has succeeded in carving a name and a place for himself.

It is indeed remarkable that he should have already won for himself the place that he possesses and written the works of which he is the author. Such a prodigious record, the legendary titles of Austrian musical geniuses of the Eighteenth Century, Eugene Goossens today is one of the best orchestral conductors in England, and one of her most original composers. He conducts such complex and delicate works as French and Russian symphonies as well as operas such as "Boris Godunov," "Tristan" and "Otello," with an intelligence and a sureness that are astonishing. He has read all and heard all that is to be heard of interesting music; the German classics, modern French music, Rimsky-Korsakov, Richard Strauss, Stravinsky or Schoenberg have no longer any secrets for him; he has a power of assimilation which would be almost dangerous if it were not combined with an original personality that develops from day to day.

A young man of this age cannot be expected to be entirely original; certainly there are to be found traces of more than one influence in the work of Eugene Goossens. Influences almost inevitable in view of the fact that he has felt the effects of his continental origin. His family is of Belgian origin and his instinctive sympathies are for the young French school, but he does not imitate them. He has borrowed from them certain modes of expression, just as he borrows some from Brahms or Strauss, but more and more he is assimilating them. Astonishing as his knowledge is, for not one of his works contains any technical faults—nature and emotion are fortunately not absent from his work. The compositions of Eugene Goossens are the expressions of a youthful intelligence and a young heart before the inexhaustible resources of life. His "Two Sketches," his quartet, his "Impressions of Holiday" are

among the freshest of chamber music; his melodies, especially those that he has set to French words, such as the "Chanson de Barbeine," the "Proses Lyriques," "Afternoon," and "Tea-Time" are the melodies of an accomplished musician. Finally, in his latest works for the piano, "Kaleidoscope," and "Four Concepts," he has shown how humor, gaiety, irony, observation and the critical sense can be utilized by modern music. Much may be expected of Eugene Goossens; his successes are not of a nature to spoil a young man who recognizes how much sacrifice art entails and that indulgence toward oneself or toward others does not lead to durable work.

Between such a finished composer as Mr. John Ireland, and this young man who is advancing perceptibly each day, there are other young writers who must be named, forming, as they do, what may be called the young English school, although these young men have no official or visible tie to unite them; each does his work in his own fashion, but certain ideas of liberty and of reaction against those formulas too long adopted, form, so to speak, an ideal bond of union.

There is Mr. Roger Quilter, whose melodies have all the freshness and spontaneity of the old popular music, to which he has added the most delicate refinement of expression. There are also Mr. Gustav von Holst, who is, above all, attached to vocal and instrumental polyphony and who, in his "Rig-Veda" and in his symphonic suite, "Beni Mora," in which he has evoked an Algerian coloring, has already proved himself an exceedingly interesting composer. Mr. Balfour Gardiner, whose "Shepherd's Fennel Dance" is becoming a classic; Mr. Arnold Bax, whose overflowing personality is now concentrating itself with the happiest results, Mr. Percy Grainger, whose brilliant career in America must not obscure the fact that it was England and his "Mock Morris Dances" which brought him his first success; Mr. Cyril Scott, who, after having been the first to introduce Debussy's and Ravel's methods of expression into England, and followed them sometimes too closely, is now freeing himself of foreign influences; and Mr. Gerald Tyrwhitt, whose "Three Little Funeral Marches" is one of the best examples of high quality musical humor. There are others besides, but it is impossible to name them all.

Already in France, Spain, and in Italy, the existence of this young English school is recognized. Several of its members have won success and even an enthusiasm in these countries that they will probably only experience later in their own country. But it matters little; it is by the quality of work that an art imposes itself and gains affection beyond all frontiers, increasing the prestige of a nation who may not always be conscious of it.

England does not take sufficient trouble in spreading abroad the knowledge of all that is best in her artistic production. Since the time that Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Landor were forced to live out of England, since the time when Swinburne was attacked and mocked at, things have not changed as much as one would believe. But at that time, the speaking of music, there was no "English school"; today there is, and though it is still young, uncertain, hesitating, it is full of vigor, attractive, and worthy of examination.

THE BALLET VS. THE OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is the ballet worthier of a musical creator's attention than the opera? Felix Borowski, the Chicago composer whose suite from the ballet-pantomime "Boudoir" recently was produced at concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, believes that it is, and to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he gave the reasons for the faith that is in him.

"There can be no successful opera," said Mr. Borowski, "a striking story to base it on and a book skillfully handled in which to unfold it. Years of critical observation of the theater have made it clear to me that the finest music cannot save from the yawning yaw of oblivion a dramatic composition whose story is thin and whose text is maladroit. But a fine book—one whose action moves quickly and whose story grips the heart—can bring and has brought popularity to operas whose music is not of the first class. There is 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' for example.

"Now, in the course of a decade I have sought an opera text which might be able to save my music, or at least to guide it into the harbor of public esteem. But the reading of many books has made it apparent that if there are librettists of the first class in America they have eluded my search and, I may add, if one is to judge from the operas of my colleagues, they also have eluded the pursuit of other composers who hanker after the footlights. The true art of writing a successful opera consists in knowing what librettos to avoid. Stories about Indians are quite fatal, I am assured. One must not be beguiled either into daily life with Mexicans, nor with the natives of Peru or those of ancient Britain. It is possible that a new opera dealing with that romantic and insular era known as the Middle Ages—one in which the characters say 'thou' to each other and 'oddshodkins' and 'footsnoots' and 'marry come up'—might take the fancy of the public, but the first requisite in dramatic composition that hopes for the approval of all people is inspiration, and not every composer is fired by the mental picture of his tenor in purple tights and his soprano warbling in a garment which looks like a robe de nuit.

"One may probably drop overboard



Eugene Goossens Jr.

the bundle of operatic ambitions and, still voyaging on the vessel of art, look forward to the stage as a port of call. There remains to be developed, for instance, the spoken drama with music and the ballet with no speech in it at all. A number of years ago Humperdinck exploited the former with 'Königskinder,' a work which later he turned into an opera. There are drawbacks in musically accompanied drama which do not affect the ballet. Speech necessarily is fighting against musical sound in the former.

"It is probable that many people whose attention is turned in the direction of the ballet think of it in the first place as a medium for the dance. If it were nothing more than a background for the pirouettes of a première danseuse, that form of composition would scarcely merit the attention of serious creators of dramatic art. But the ballet asks everything of pantomimic skill. Its histrionism is far more subtle and more searching than the histrionism of the operatic stage. Even in the actual dances, the action of the play must be carried on, the atmosphere of the whole must be sustained. Every note in the music must have been put down with the action, the emotion of the character in the mind—and, one might add, the heart—of the composer.

"It is because the ballet is purged of the fuss and nonsense that is inevitable with dramatic music that it is so fascinating to the composer who thinks that he has the ability to make music reflect emotions and moods as well as the more obvious phases of action in its bearing upon life. The orchestra no longer is subservient to the vocalist. The orchestra is king, although it is true it must not be a selfish king, autocratic and overbearing. After all, there are mimes and dancers on the stage.

"Another advantage of the ballet is the wide field of subject matter which it spreads before the composer. Supernaturalism on the operatic stage always has seemed to me to be a rather ridiculous business. Dragons and magic wands, goblins, enchanted javelins, red fire, gods and goddesses, seem incongruous when they surround ladies and gentlemen who are lifting up their voices in song. But magic and all manner of mythological impossibilities may be introduced into a ballet-pantomime and the effect may be happy indeed. What may be accomplished in that way in the most convincing and poetic fashion Stravinsky showed in his 'Oiseau de Feu.' After all, the more imaginative the story the more effective will be the ballet, provided that the music lives up to and supports the action on the stage. It would not be impossible, I believe, to make an effective ballet from modern scenes and modern life. A dancer in trousers and a Prince Albert might seem to be out of the picture. But it should be remembered that for years it was declared that no opera could succeed if its story were to be based on modern life and acted by characters in modern clothes; but there has been no doubt about the success of 'Louise,' 'Fedora,' and the failure of 'The Girl of the Golden West' was due to other reasons than those connected with the fact that the characters were Americans in the mining camps.

"In 'Boudoir,' the ballet-pantomime which Andreas Pavlov and Serge Oukrainsky provided me, there is a return to fundamentals that is, a return to the fantastic and the impossible things of enchantment which provoked inspiration in the composers who wrote music for the stage in the early days of art. If there are demons in it, there are also love and battle and murder and sudden removals to other spheres. All these excitements, which I say perhaps, cannot, when the work is pushed upon the stage, result in a favorable decision from onlookers and hearers who have left the nursery and fairy tales many years ago.

"Perhaps they will not. But composers are optimists and gamblers all."

KEEPING UP TO THE TIMES IN OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Time was when any New Yorker wishing to know about the dramatic and musical contents of an opera which was announced on the theater bills, could easily secure his information. He had only to seek the ministrations of public library attendants or of music store clerks, to have put into his hands a score of the work, arranged for piano, or at least a book which gave an account of the plot, and described the principal parts. Indeed, he could take the season prospectus of a manager to the library desk or the music store counter, and could inquire about all the pieces named in it, without likelihood of disappointment in the case of a single one.

That was when a handbook bearing a title like "Standard Operas" could carry in its chapters explanatory matter about everything that had been sung or that was thought likely would ever be sung on the American stage. The situation changed when, a dozen or so years ago, an enterprising impresario arose who disapproved of any such description of the repertoire as was implied in the word "standard." He, by introducing to the town a number of French works that were only recently written, put for a time a greater tax upon the custodians of public book collections, and upon the clerks in music publishing concerns than they were equal to. Soon, however, new and extended compilations of opera stories, covering the modern as well as the classic field, were brought out; and again the currents of lyric intelligence flowed placidly. Thereafter, a query regarding "Pelléas and Mélisande" troubled the librarian and the music salesman no more than one regarding "Lucia di Lammermoor."

And now, along with war and reconstruction, has come another disturbance. Today, an impresario is established here who declares he will set the bounds of opera knowledge wider than anyone before him has dreamed of setting them. He is Cleofonte Campanini, the director of the Chicago Opera Company, who avers he will make his repertoire as wide as the world.

Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just as he was pulling up the stakes of his show tent and moving from this town to the next stopping place on his spring circuit, he told what he was going to have his troupe undertake next year.

"I want change and variety," said he, "in my program. And I think the people who come to my performances approve the idea. On a few occasions in my five weeks' visit in New York I have been obliged to present old school operas for the sake of Mme. Galli-Curci. There are no modern works suitable for such a singer. But just as last season I tried the revival of 'Dinorah' for her, so this season I tried 'Linda di Chamounix' and 'Crispino e la Comare.' Next year, in the same way, I shall make a special revival for her, though I have not yet decided on the piece.

"For any other singers I shall produce as many novelties, chiefly French and Italian, as possible. All the time I am desirous of doing something new for art, without counting in every case on making a popular success. My production this winter of 'Le Chemineau,' by Leroux, I think proved both an artistic and a popular success. My productions of 'Février's' 'Gismonda' and Massenet's 'Clopâtre,' if not so successful, all in all, are interesting to a large number of people. Going right along on the plan of this season, I shall take a chance on works that are new to the United States, just to let my audiences know

what the most advanced musicians are up to. For one thing, I shall produce 'La Nave,' or 'The Frigate,' a work of the symbolist type, text by d'Annunzio and music by Montemezzi. The music shows the composer to have advanced far from where he stands in his 'Love of the Three Kings,' being in melody, counterpoint and orchestration the most interesting score, I believe, that has been written in Italy in the past 25 years. My sense of duty to the American public compels me to bring this opera over here."

The director remarked upon the production of 'La Nave' at La Scala, Milan, as having gone so well as to give him high encouragement. He expressed the intention of bringing from Italy the tenor, di Giovanni (Johnson), did he translate, under his breath?, who sang at the first Milan performance of the Montemezzi work. While on the tenor subject, he referred to Tito Schipa as one of the young fellows he had engaged to help Mme. Galli-Curci hold up the bel canto end of the battle for the company. He described Schipa as a singer who would come not with a reputation to make, but with it already won and affirmed in Italy.

"I want my repertoire to have upon it the stamp of the universal," he continued; "and so I have commissioned a Russian—a futurist, some call him—to write an opera for the company. This contributor is Prokofiev, on whose work I am taking a hazard, just to let the public know the direction in which composition is advancing. Then, too, I have remembered the American school, and I have commissioned Koven to write an opera on the legend of Rip Van Winkle expressly for the company. I shall keep in touch with the men whom I have commissioned until they have their operas ready. I consider it my duty to give them a hearing, because they represent ideas of the times.

"As far as I can, I shall change my list of pieces next season; and I shall make the year a revolutionary one, not only in respect to program, but also in respect to performers. I shall have many new singers when I return in January 1920, to the Lexington Theater, and, furthermore, I shall have a complete ballet."

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Of the musical events of the week the most momentous has been the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 23 at which Frederick Stock made his reappearance. There can be no doubt that the delicate feeling which moved that conductor to step down from his post until technically he could meet his public on the basis of common citizenship, earned increased respect and admiration for him, and this took the form of a remarkable ovation when Mr. Stock walked out on the stage of the Orchestra Hall on Friday. The entire audience rose to its feet, there was much waving of handkerchiefs and crying of welcome and the orchestra added to the general excitement by giving its conductor a "tusch." Mr. Stock expressed his gratitude, not only to the listeners, who by their demonstration had made glad his heart within him, but to Eric DeLamater and the other conductors who had taken charge of his organization while he was absent from it.

The concert began with the fourth symphony by Tchaikowsky, a composer who has helped the director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to many brilliant victories of art. With that composition Mr. Stock accomplished another triumph. Not less beautiful in their reading, as in their performance, were two of the three nocturnes by Debussy. The interpretation particularly of "Nuages" was a wonder of delicacy and poetic imagination.

The other purely orchestral composition on the program was a "March and Hymn to Democracy" written by Mr. Stock during his period of exile. The composer of this work added a contribution of impressive worth to the literature of pièces d'occasion. In order to express his appreciation of the benefits of democracy Mr. Stock had recourse to the entire armamentarium of symphonic composition, and, perhaps, something even beyond it. The stage of Orchestra Hall held 19 trumpets as well as the imposing army of performers on other instruments of brass, wood and string, percussion, organ, etc. Having determined to go as far as possible in the direction of sonority, the composer of the "March and Hymn to Democracy" also made up his mind that as well as jubilation he claims upon him. And the art of the piece is admirable indeed. The march theme is handled with extraordinary skill and complexity and the hymn disclosed a tune which probably remained long within the ears of those who heard it.

The program brought forward a vocalist—Mme. Hulda Lashanska. That artist elected to be heard in an air from Bellini's forgotten "Capuletti ed i Montecchi," "Pleuré, mes Yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," and "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." The singer interpreted these pieces with considerable charm of voice and with some skill, particularly in the case of the air from "Louise." It would have been better, perhaps, if Mme. Lashanska had left the rather inconsequential time by Bellini out of the scheme of art, especially as her singing of it was lacking in fluency and conviction.

Other concerts have been a recital by Miss Winifred Byrd, who presented more than ordinary talent for piano playing in a program offered on Feb. 26, at Kimball Hall; a second recital by Godowsky, given on Sunday (March 2), and one by Mme. Schumann-Heink on the same afternoon.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Long before the beginning of the recent Queen's Hall Symphony Concert the attendants were shouting, "All seats sold"; indeed, it is a long time since a musical function has aroused such interest in London. The return of Mme. Calvé after an absence of fourteen years, and a new work by Delius, combined to make this particular concert an outstanding event of the season. Mme. Calvé has always been associated with "Carmen," in which rôle, both as actress and vocalist, she has probably never been equaled. On this occasion she sang the familiar "Habanera" with all the old temperamental charm, and renewed former triumphs of Covent Garden days. There is little change in the warmth and beauty of the voice, and the wonderful production remains. Of course she was recalled many times, and to the delight of her audience, ultimately responded to their enthusiasm with the "Seguidilla." But Mme. Calvé did not confine herself solely to Bizet; her interpretation of Gounod's "O ma lyre immortelle" from "Sappho" was quite exquisite, and David's aria "Charmant oiseau" provides a magnificent lesson in vocalization to all students.

The new orchestral work by Delius, "Once Upon a Time," was written in 1917, being in fact inspired by a book of Norwegian folklore by Peter Christian Asbjørnsen, entitled "Eventyr." Though the work follows no definite program, it is founded on Norwegian folk tales and fairy lore, and presents a series of pictures in somewhat somber hue. The music is original, imaginative, and extraordinarily subtle, the orchestration rich in color and altogether masterly. An interesting detail, as regards the use of auxiliary means, is the way in which the chief climax is augmented by a wild shout of men's voices. But alas! the effect missed fire. The shout was not wild, and many failed to hear it, while those who did wondered what was happening. At its close the composer was obliged to appear on the platform in response to the many calls. The program also included an admirable performance of Saint-Saëns' second piano concerto, with Mr. Arthur de Greef as soloist, and Beethoven's symphony No. 7. Sir Henry Wood conducted with his accustomed skill.

Christmas is celebrated in many ways and under many conditions, but few more touching forms of rejoicing at this season have been recorded than in a recent lecture on the musical experiences of the prisoners at Ruhleben Camp. It seems that they got together a group of professionals and amateurs who practiced in the stables of the race course. After three weeks' rehearsal, "The Messiah" was produced; "a reminder," as the lecturer said, "of the English Christmas, though they had no geese, no turkeys, no plum puddings, only soup. . . . Even frozen fingers drew sounds from the instruments."

The address in question was given by Mr. Edgar L. Bainton, who has recently returned to Newcastle after being a civilian prisoner in Germany for four years. When the war broke out, Mr. and Mrs. Bainton were on holiday in that country, where they were detained as prisoners. After some months' internment, Mrs. Bainton was released, but her husband was kept in a concentration camp at Ruhleben until lately. Both of them are well-known in musical circles in the North. The lecture was delivered to a very large audience in connection with the Newcastle Branch of the recently formed British Music Society. Mr. Bainton began by saying that the war had changed the nation's standpoint in many ways, and he hoped not least as regards music. For many years German composers and their music had been accepted at their own valuation; indeed, for more than 200 years all prominent musical professors and teachers in Great Britain had either been German or of German training. For his part he thought that English music should have its roots in national conditions and in the historical consciousness of the people.

The lecturer showed how the difficulties of having no female voices were overcome. The young male prisoners sang in falsetto with fine effect. Besides "The Messiah," performances were given of "Elijah" and Verdi's "Requiem." In time music was provided to suit all tastes in the camp; and the chamber, ballad, and choral concerts attracted appreciative audiences, as did also the impromptu concerts, at which any member got up and did a "turn." The symphony concerts drew specially large audiences. A German staff officer from Berlin, after attending one of these, remarked that the center of musical life in Germany was at this period situated in Ruhleben Camp. Dealing with the work of the choir, Mr. Bainton said that on one occasion, when permission was given by the commandant of the camp for a concert, the whole camp was searched for English patriotic music, with a result that astonished the staff officers from Berlin who attended. After the concert the conductor was sent for to the post office, and a German officer said to him, "That was a very nice concert, but from what source did you get all that English patriotic music?" The reply was, "It came from England by post, and passed through your post office."

Opera, added Mr. Bainton, was also taken up. "Trial by Jury," "The Pirates of Penzance," "The Mikado," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers" were produced in turn, all with excellent results. It was no uncommon thing to find from 3000 to 4000 prisoners listening to the light popular music. Among those who took part in the rehearsals there was manifested a degree of devotion and courage which could not easily be paralleled at home. Nor was the educational side of music neglected. The

lectures given were good and largely attended, taking place as a rule at 10 o'clock on a Sunday morning. Good progress was made on the theoretical side. It was due to the spirit of comradeship existing during the four years they were at Ruhleben that the results he had spoken of were achieved.

A meeting has lately been held at the Wigmore Hall to further the interests of English music and dancing. Sir Henry Hadow was in the chair, and the speakers included Mr. Plunkett Greene, Dr. Arthur Somervell, Mr. Granville Barker, and Mr. Cecil Sharp. According to the agenda paper, it was proposed to "discuss propaganda, including the possibilities of founding a school of English music and dancing, and endowing a chair at one of our universities." Taking the singer's point of view, Mr. Plunkett Greene said that folk songs were the natural foundation of all music; they were longer in phrase and more beautiful than what they had grown accustomed to. Folk music opened a wide field for the composer, in its various resources of melody, of color, of humor, and of pathos. Dr. Arthur Somervell, dwelling on the educational aspect of folk dancing, said that it provided order in schools. Mr. Granville Barker thought that dancing should begin in the spirit of the Greeks. The people who were chiefly in need of folk songs and dances were not villagers, but the vast population that was crowded into cities. An interesting contribution to the discussion was made by Mr. Cecil Sharp, who spoke of his recent experiences in the Appalachian Mountains. There he had met with a primitive people of British origin, who had preserved their ancient heritage of folk songs; singing was for them a part of their daily life as common as talking. Why should not English children also come into their heritage. If the right conditions were evolved in the schools?

The chairman said that British traditional music had a variety, beauty, and interest, second to none. He moved a resolution to provide for the strengthening of the English Folk-Dance Society and the extension of its work. The terms of this motion seem to indicate that the meeting thought it wiser to confirm and enlarge the work of an existing society rather than to start out on propaganda of its own. But it is perhaps best to leave the reader to judge for himself what is implied, by giving the actual wording: "If the English Folk-Dance Society is prepared to enlarge its activities, and is ready to organize an appeal for funds to secure a suitable headquarters in London to further the dissemination of folk music and folk dances, to establish a reference library and a center for practice, experiment, and instruction, this meeting appoints an advisory committee of the E. F. D. S., to consider ways and means." Lady Mary Trefusis, the president of the society, attended the meeting and read some 30 or 40 letters from correspondents in sympathy with the movement. Included among these were "The Poet Laureate, the Dean of Norwich, Sir P. Benson, Sir H. Newbolt, Lady Bathurst, Mrs. Buck, Walford Davies, Ethel Smyth, and Terry, Miss Ellen Terry, and Messrs. Bantock, Chesteron, Rudyard Kipling, E. V. Lucas, John Masefield, and Ben Greet."

The Edward and Anne Seguin Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, founded by Maria E. Seguin, to perpetuate the names of her parents, who were students at the academy from 1823-30, is to be offered for competition on or about April 24. The scholarship is open to soprano vocalists born in the United States of America or in Great Britain, who have never been students of the R. A. M., and who are between the ages of 17 and 22 years. Candidates are required to prepare two pieces of their own selection, one florid and one declamatory. The successful candidate is entitled to two years' musical education at the academy, subject to the usual regulations of the institution. The committee has power to extend the tenure in cases of exceptional talent or promise.

The Manchester opera season is now in full swing. Gounod's ever-popular "Faust" was given on the opening night under the direction of Mr. Eugene Goossens Sr. It was at all points a magnificent production, and the performance called for nothing but praise. The "Magic Flute," "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," and "Tannhäuser" have also been staged; and during the coming weeks Verdi's "Falstaff" will be played for the first time by the company. In addition, Manchester will have the opportunity of making acquaintance with Monssorgsky's "Khovantchina," Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coo d'Or," Wagner's "Valkyrie," and Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." Twenty-five operas in all are to be given; thus Beecham's fifth operatic season in Manchester promises to be a brilliant success.

UNION MEN'S ORCHESTRA
An organization for the performance of orchestral programs is said to be in process of formation, under the auspices of the New York Federation of Musicians. It will be called the New Symphony Orchestra and the conductor will be Edgar Varese. A series of three pairs of concerts is announced to be given in Carnegie Hall in April and May.

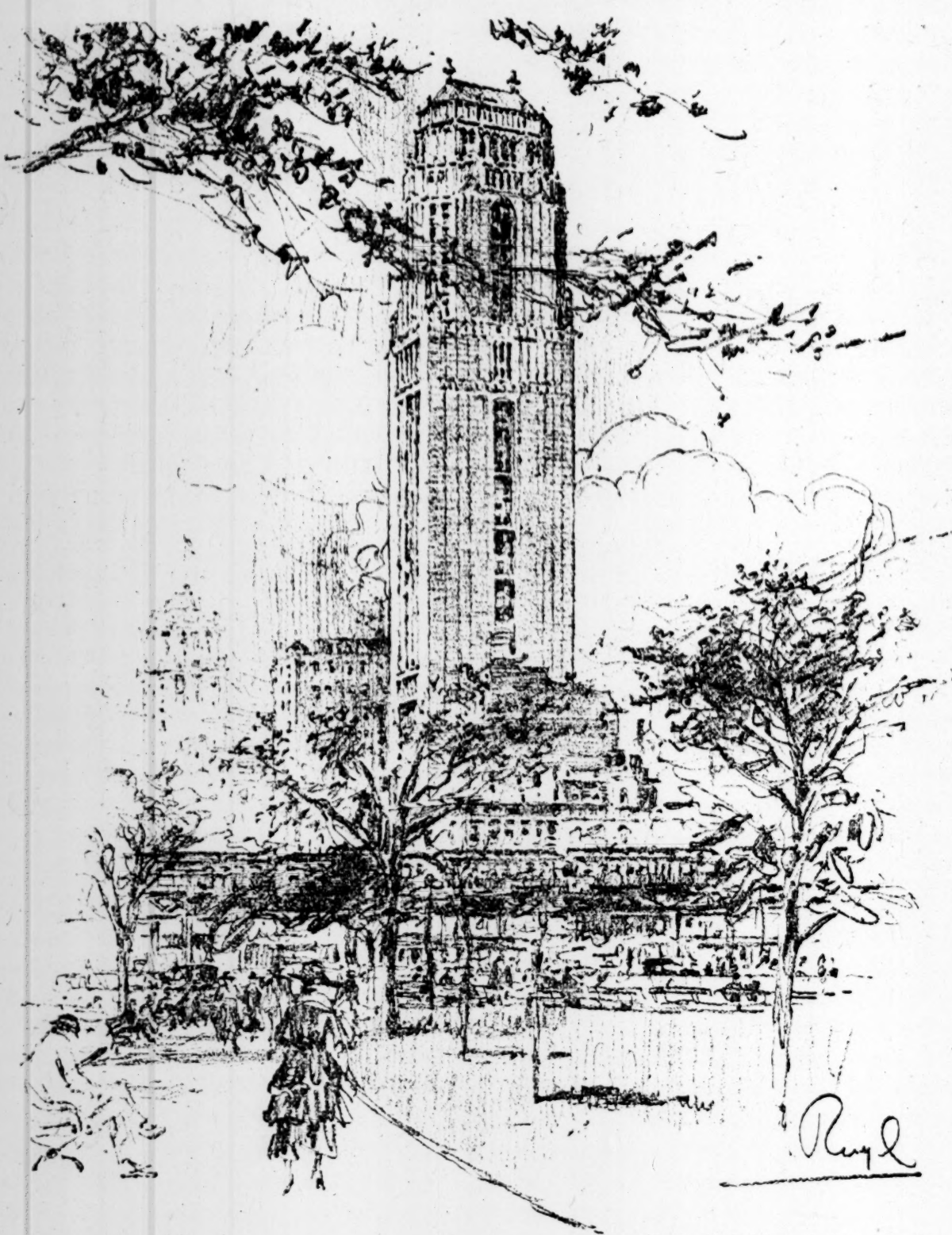
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THE HOME FORUM

Charlotte Brontë and Scotland

"My stay in Scotland was short," Charlotte Brontë wrote after paying a visit there, "and what I saw was chiefly comprised in Edinburgh and the neighborhood, in Abbotsford and in Melrose, for I was obliged to relinquish my first intention of going from Glasgow to Oban, and thence through a portion of the Highlands; but though the time was brief, and the view of objects limited, I found such a charm of situation, association, and circumstance, that I think the enjoyment experienced in that little space equaled in degree, and excelled in kind, all which London yielded during a month's sojourn. Edinburgh, compared to London, is like a vivid page of history compared to a dull treatise on political economy; and as to Melrose and Abbotsford, the very names possess music and magic."

"The six weeks of change and enjoyment are past, but they are not lost," she writes to another correspondent; "memory took a sketch of each as it went by, and, especially, a distinct daguerrotype of the two days I spent in Scotland. Those were two very pleasant days. I always liked Scotland as an idea, but now, as a reality, I like it far better; it furnished me with some hours as happy almost as any I ever spent. Do not fear, however, that I am going to bore you with description; you will, before now, have received a pithy and pleasant report of all things, to which any addition of mine would be superfluous. My present endeavors are directed toward recalling my thoughts, cropping their wings, drilling them into correct discipline, and forcing them to settle to some useful work; they are idle, and keep taking the train down to London, or making a foray over the Border—especially are they prone to perpetrate that last excursion; and who, indeed, that has once seen Edinburgh, with its couchant crag-lion, but must see it again in dreams, waking or sleeping? My dear sir, do not think I blaspheme, when I tell you that your great London, as compared to Dunedin, mine own romantic town, is as prose compared to poetry, or as a great rumbling, rambling, heavy epic compared to a lyric, brief, bright, clear and vital. . . . You have nothing like Scott's monument, or, if you had that, and all the glories of architecture assembled together, you have nothing like Arthur's Seat, and, above all, you have not the Scotch national character; and it is that grand character after all which gives the land its true charm, its true greatness."



Bush Terminal Building, New York, from Bryant Park

It Dominates the Whole Scene

The little square now known as Bryant Park has been city property for nearly a century, and has served so many and such various purposes that the associations clinging about it might clash if the average New Yorker, native or otherwise, was not too busy to think of more than one aspect of it at a time, and that, of course, the present one. Yet many of the walkers upturned at the end of the day must be glad that a bit of shrubbery and a pleasant path or two invite the eye where, for so long, the Egyptian-like granite walls of the reservoir gloomed. Back of that time the Crystal Palace, built all of glass and iron, glittered on the site, its dome gloriously catching the western light as the sun sank behind the Palisades, then fully visible across the low-built avenues which intervened between Murray Hill and the Hudson.

The Bush Terminal Building has added the last touch of modernity, for although no more a part of the park physically than in association, it rears itself so assertively and decks itself so blatantly, that it threatens to dominate the whole scene. The only way not to see it is squarely to turn one's back, and doing so, one has the beautiful rear facade of the Public Library to look at, with the Herbert Adams bronze statue of William Cullen Bryant at its foot.

There is an odd sense of quiet in the tiny park, notwithstanding the energetic clatter of the elevated trains, back there with the Terminal, the roar of traffic from all sides, and the present war-time utilization; and the benignity which clothes the figure of the editor and poet as here embodied, touches the sense of the spectator. Children fling their balls back and forth before his face, and climb to his knee, laying small dirty hands upon his, and stooping to read the scroll from which he appears to have just lifted his eyes. A stocky black-eyed urchin reads aloud in his precocious public school way the poet's own words forming the inscription:

"Yet let no empty gust
Of passion find an utterance in thy lay."

A blast that whirls the dust
Along the howling street and dies away.
But feelings of calm power and
mighty sweep,
Like currents journeying through the
windless deep."

One day a huge parade is passing on the Avenue. "Sixty thousand people in line today, madam," the policeman says, and the sweet notes of a few warblers looping in and out of the hedges, and the tinkle of the fountain are not lost, but mingle with the "Over There" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning" of the blaring bands on the other side of the building.

The fountain is a memorial to Josephine Shaw Lowell, "social worker and philanthropist," who gave long years to the service of humanity. Her husband was one of the nephews whom James Russell Lowell commemorates in his "Ode" and elsewhere.

where, and her brother was Robert Gould Shaw.

So the associations weave in and out—past wars and wars at hand; victories of peace as great as those of war; courage of character and courage of the rushing city; terminals and traffic, and the "calm power and mighty sweep" of moral forces making for the redemption of mankind.

George Sand's Novels

Certain persons, Evgenii Soloviev says in his volume, "Dostoevsky," translated from the Russian by C. J. Hogarth, "have assured us that Dostoevsky was an exceedingly erudite man. That he was well-read there can be no doubt; but of his erudition, in so far as the term connotes an acquaintance with learning pure and simple, a considerable doubt is justified."

Also it may be added that more irregular reading than his could not possibly be imagined, seeing that he lacked any sort of system, and that he read anything and everything which came to his hand, but more especially novels and poetry. At ten years of age we find him delighting in Schiller's "Die Räuber"; and to that succeeded Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, George Sand, Shakespeare, Victor Hugo, and others, with of Russian authors, Karamzin, Zhukovsky, and Pushkin. That Dostoevsky thoroughly understood the writers named, as well as that, subsequently, they proved of the greatest possible utility to him, there can be no doubt; but never did he really study them, and therefore never did he become anything but a well-read man.

"In his earlier days he read with an eager, passionate, absorbed interest. . . . Karamzin's 'History' he came to know almost by heart, and he had an enthusiastic love also for Pushkin, whom he preferred to Zhukovsky. Later on he applied himself with zest to the works of George Sand, who opened up for him a new world of social problems and relations. . . . George Sand produced a particularly deep impression upon Dostoevsky, and in the following passage he voices that impression with force:

"The literary appearance of George Sand coincided with the earlier years of my youth; and I am glad that this was so, since at the present time (1876) I can, after thirty years' interval, speak my mind with comparative frankness. In those days I was allowed to read nothing but novels. All else, all works of ideas (especially if they hailed from France), were strictly forbidden me. Nevertheless, it was not possible to censor every source of instruction, for even Metternich could not have kept an eye upon all that our Russian imitators produced; wherever we found opportunities to skim certain 'dreadful things' (so they were described to us) of the type of Bielsky's productions, and the like. At the same time, it is but fair to say that, in permitting us French novels, our guardians did us (more especially as regards George Sand) the greatest possible service. Moreover, not since the Eighteenth Century had come to a close had the censorship succeeded in preventing Russia from receiving tidings of every new intellectual movement which arose in Europe; nor had those tidings

been tardy in spreading from the highest ranks of the intelligentsia to the lower, and thence to the thinking, interested masses. The same remark applies to the European movement of the thirties; and we brothers quickly became conversant with that tendency among the literateurs of the Continent, and familiar with the names of its newly arisen orators—historians, tribunes, and professors, and an court (more or less) with the direction of that tendency. It manifested itself with especial force in the realm of the novel in general and of the novels of George Sand in particular."

"I was sixteen years old when I first read one of her earliest and most charming productions, and spent the following night in feverishly pondering it. True, she was not a great thinker, but at least she was one of the brightest prophets (to express myself in somewhat florid fashion) of the happier future which awaits mankind. Ever she held stoutly and gloriously and consistently to her ideals; and the reason for this lay in the fact that she [was] capable of formulating ideals. For nearly always does an immutable clinging to a creed constitute the distinguishing characteristic of lofty spirits who genuinely love their species; and as regards Sand in particular, she based her convictions, her hopes, and her ideals upon the moral sense of man—upon his spiritual hunger, upon his yearning for perfection and purity—rather than upon any theory of anti-life compulsion. In other words, she . . . ever upheld and diffused her theory of personal freedom."

"Since, therefore, George Sand believed in the future of mankind and its coming happiness, her novels constituted for Dostoevsky, as they have done for many another, a magnificent school of democratic thought."

The Blood Poppy in the Tibetan Marches

I saw strange, blobs and blots of living scarlet light that seemed to flicker in the green twilight of the willows. It was my first sight of the Blood Poppy.

At all times and in all places the Blood Poppy calculates successfully on taking your breath away, but never does it do so more triumphantly than when you see its huge flopping flags of vermilion hovering in the sunlit patches of a copse. Of all its race it is the most overwhelming—not, indeed, as you see its melancholy penons drooping at Chelsea, like the flag of some London club on a tired, sad day of November, but when the full serpentine and sinuous magnificence of its blossoms is deployed in countless myriads over the high Alps of the Tibetan March. It has the same single-blossomed, butterfly elegance of the Harebell Poppy, but is on twice the scale of size, and has preferred to the inimitable refined charm of the other a royal bluntness of splendor which in its own more savage way is almost as captivating.

The Blood Poppy, having once waved at you the flamboyance of its bloody beauty, departs, and the clump of foliage, as like that of a

yellow, hairier M. Quinquifloria, instead of dying down with a knop of green for next year cradled faithfully in its hairy heart, turns flaccid and autumnal, and wilts away out of the earth altogether, and the poppy must depend for continuance on the seed it has sown. And something of this ephemeralness transpires through the flimsiness of root and tuft, and the very flaunting glory of the flower. It has no look of wearing or endurance, unlike the modest butterflies of the harebell, where Quaker-like loveliness already suggests its Quaker-like persistence. But when all is said and done I doubt, until I come to it, whether even the heavenliness of the celestial poppies can dethrone M. Punicea from the supremacy of sheer violent splendor in its family, where sheer violent splendors are so much the fashion as almost to be the rule. Therefore it is par excellence the poppy of this particular region of the Tibetan March, extending westward along toward the ranges of the Upper Hwang Hsiang. . . . In a little while the desired glen did come into sight on the right, offering us very easy access to the ridge up the fold of the fell, on one side all forest and on the other all open meadow.

For a little while we rested here in a break of the glade, with the bushy Potentilla in indescribable beauty on every side in masses of pure color from the brightest gold to snow-white, with every intermediate shade of cream and butter and canary and moonlight saffron. . . . In the gully of the fold one goes through grass that rises to the knee, a surf of flowers in the midst of which rise rounded islands of Potentilla in domes of gold or snow, while across the stream-trickle on the fringes of the coppice glow the flaming butterflies of the Blood Poppy. From Reginald Farrer's "On the Eaves of the World."

March

The stormy March has come at last
With wind and cloud and changing
skies.

I hear the rushing of the blast,
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah! passing few are they who speak
Wild, stormy month! in praise of thee;

Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to northern lands, again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring.

And thou hast joined the gentle train
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And, in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day.

When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills
In joy that they again are free.

And, brightly leaping down the hills,
Begin their journey to the sea.

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Moderation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODERATION in Principle, a well-known reformer once declared, is criminal. And seeing that no man can possibly demonstrate the truth of a greater knowledge of Principle than he possesses, the contention is a safe one. Moderation, as a matter of fact, is one of the two-edged words in the English language, for the simple reason that it can be used to cloak almost any conceivable departure from Principle, as well as in the attempt of those who know least to fetter the hands of those who know most. And it is a curious and significant fact that it does not occur once in the textbook of Christian Science. Nor, naturally, does the word immoderate. The truth, indeed, should be obvious to anyone that there can be no such thing as a moderate disregard of good or an immoderate indulgence in it. The mental topsy-turvydom which has come the old proverb that a thing is too good to be true is, however, indicative of the inability of the human mind to argue metaphysically. And the hopeless jumble of scholastic metaphysics, as portrayed in the Spinozistic contention that evil is a detached element of good, is the best possible proof of this.

The difficulty, of course, is twofold. First, that as anyone who knows anything at all of the history of human thought must be aware, the number of men who have been able to think and to express themselves at once logically and lucidly is extremely few. Second, that scientific thinking must be based upon an understanding of God as Principle, and not as an anthropomorphic being, and this entails a spiritual perception which only emerges from the theoretical and becomes practical in the proportion in which men divorce their thoughts from a reliance on and a belief in the reality of matter. There is nothing against which the human mind rebels more violently than being asked to be logical, unless it be to accept something which comes ultimately to the same thing, and that is the unreality of matter. Socrates discovered that, Abelard discovered that, Berkeley discovered that, all arguing frankly from an ordinary scholastic platform, and all willing to be exceedingly moderate in their deductions. But the man who roused the seven thunders of materiality was Jesus the Christ, insisting uncompromisingly and without moderation on the unreality of matter, and the consequent sinfulness of the lusts of the flesh. Eighteen centuries after Jesus came Mrs. Eddy, preaching the same gospel, and meeting with a like opposition, for the reason that, as explained on page x of the Preface to Science and Health: "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth."

It was a Roman comic poet who, naturally enough, gave to the world that proverb it has taken so kindly, because it is so kindly to its lusts, "Moderation in all things." But two thousand years were to pass before Burke was to utter his protest against such a philosophy in the declaration that there were occasions when many people viewed moderation as a sort of treason. Burke, of course, was still living on the mental pabulum of Rome and Athens, as handed down through the long line of orthodox Christian thinkers. Jesus the Christ, on the other hand, had made an end of moderation when he twisted his scourge in the court of the temple. But, on the whole, humanity has shown a preference for the philosophy of Plautus' takehome over that of the temple court where the doves were sold.

There is, naturally, a certain excuse to be offered for the world. The Daniel who dares to stand alone does not happen to be born every day, and this, for the all-sufficient reason that, to dare to stand alone, a man must first gain a sufficient understanding of the omnipotence of Principle to break the mesmerism which binds human minds together in a conventionalized thinking. This conventionalized thinking comes, of course, from a desire, conscious or unconscious, to defend the flesh and the lusts thereof. The world today, as in the time of Jesus, is still very much afraid of hearing and being healed. This is the position, for instance, taken by the moderate drinker. There is no harm, he argues, in a moderate use of intoxicants; nor is there any reason why the moderate use of stimulants should forgo the use of them because of their abuse by some one else. Such an argument is founded, it need scarcely be said, on an utter repudiation of Principle. Jesus disposed of it in one comprehensive general term. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." On page 289 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy disposes of it equally comprehensively, though with a greater specific detail: "Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately; its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence."

But the logic of what Mrs. Eddy is saying does not end here. She proceeds, on the same page, to ask the question, "What is evil?" and to answer it in the words, "It is suppositional absence of good." Therefore, scientifically and absolutely, there is nothing material that can be used temperately. It need scarcely be pointed out, however, that Mrs. Eddy is not hereby advising every beginner in Christian Science to essay walking on the water. She goes straight on carefully to safeguard herself against such an accusation. "From a human standpoint of good," she writes, "mortals must first choose between evils, and

of two evils choose the less; and at present the application of scientific rules to human life seems to rest on this basis." It follows from this that the more closely the teaching of Science and Health is lived and demonstrated, the more possible must become the opportunity of the full application of scientific rules to human life. And this makes the responsibility of every student of Christian Science all the heavier, the responsibility never to manifest an iota more of moderation in his attitude towards evil than that which is limited by the power of his ability to demonstrate the omnipotence of good.

The Oven Bird

In the hollows of the mountains
In the valleys spreading from them,
Stand the rustling broad-leaved for-
ests.

Trees whose leaves are shed in
autumn,
Underneath them lie the leaf beds,
Resting one upon another.
Laid there yearly by the storm winds,
Pressed and smoothed by winter snow-
drifts.

In the days of spring migrations,
Days when warbler hosts move north-
ward,
To the forests, to the leaf beds,
Comes the tiny oven builder.

Daintily the leaves he tips; toes,
Underneath them builds his oven,
Arched and framed with last year's
oak leaves.
Roofed and walled against the rain-
drops.

Hour by hour his voice he raises,
Mingling with the red-eye's snatches,
Answering to the hermit's anthem:
Rising—falling, like a wind breath.

Strange, ventriloquous, his music,
Far away when close beside one;
Near at hand when seeming distant;
Weird—his plaintive accrescendo.

—Frank Bolles.

Pope's Poetry

His poetry is not a mountain-tarn,
Like that of Wordsworth; it is not in
sympathy with the higher moods of
the mind; yet it continues entertain-
ing in spite of all changes of mode.
It was a mirror in a drawing-room,
but it gave back a faithful image of
society, powdered and rouged, to be
sure, and intent on trifles, yet still as
human in its ways as the heroes of
Homer in theirs.—Lowell.

Liberty's Demands

We honor Liberty in name and form.
We set up her statues, and sound her
praises. But we have not yet fully
trusted her. And with our growth, so
grow her demands. She will have no
half-service.—Macaulay.

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MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of
this newspaper and articles for publication
should be addressed to the Editor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Bashfulness of Japan

THE smallness of the world is being illustrated today in the fact that, before an arrangement has been come to in Paris with regard to the European frontiers, the question of the integrity of China is beginning to cause trouble in the Conference. The day is gone by forever when China was as much a mystery to the western peoples as the land to which Sindbad voyaged, or with which that adventurous ship the Cat traded. Never again, it is safe to say, will an English cook serve tea in the form of cabbage. Chinatown, reached in a char-a-banc from Broadway, has dispelled all such illusions. And, as a result, the world misunderstands China almost as completely from what it knows of it, as in by-gone days it did out of ignorance. More and more, however, the great ships lay their courses for the eastern seas, more and more the curiosity and, it must be admitted, the cupidity of the west drives it to peer in through "the golden window of the east." And so today, though the east remains the east, and the west the west, they are not quite so completely sundered as once they were.

This fact is being brought out very clearly, week by week, in Paris. The Arab may still spread his carpet in the desert at sundown, and kneeling turn his face to Mecca; but the future of the Arab, the political and territorial future, that is to say, is being decided not at Mecca, but in Paris. The Chinaman may still regard the Caucasian as a barbarian, in the peculiar English of the Far East as a "foreign devil"; but it is in Paris, and not in Peking, that the fate of Manchuria or Shantung is about to be decided. The people of China know that, no matter how inarticulate they may be, though whether they know it or not makes absolutely no difference at all to the morality of whatever arrangement may be arrived at. Still the people of China do know that it is in Paris and not in Peking that the balance will be struck for them. They know, too, with what protestations of righteousness the nations have gathered in Paris, and they are awaiting the issue no doubt with all the old reserved patience of their race, but also with a less silent questioning, which is, certainly, entirely new.

Now the Chinese question has not for years been so much a Chinese question as a Japanese question, and in no circumstances does this become more apparent than when any party to the discussion is a friend or a partisan of Japan. The partisan of Japan has one argument which he hurls into a western audience with a literally tremendous sense of adequacy. It is the "tu quoque." "Thou also," he thunders in reply to every objection to the policy of a vigorous permeation of China. Which may be perfectly true as a criticism of the western, without being of any consolation at all to China. It reminds one, indeed, of the famous jibe launched by Macaulay, at the Pyrrhic denunciation of bull-baiting, a denunciation, he insisted, inspired not so much by the fact that the sport caused pain to the bull, as that it gave pleasure to the spectators. In the same way, though the European nations may have browbeaten and robbed China, there is more criticism of them than sympathy for China to be found in the parade of their enormities, in the past, as an excuse for a renewal of them by Japan in the future.

Anyway, the world, under the advantages of open diplomacy, is to be permitted, in the near future, to consider the post-Armageddon morality of the nations. The pre-Armageddon, every one knows all about. The transactions of the Allies before and during the days of Armageddon are public property. The ingenious diplomacy of those stalwart humanitarians, Ulanoff and Bronstein, has assured us of that satisfaction. We know what Russia expected on the Bosphorus and in Asia Minor; what Italy bargained for in the Trentino and in Istria, in Dalmatia and in Albania; what France demanded in Europe and Syria, and what Great Britain required in Arabia. But we are still in the dark as to what Japan not only desired but acquired, by her secret treaties with China. And the bashfulness of Japan on the subject is so extreme that she cannot be, or at all events has so far not been, induced to confide the facts either to her allies or to the world.

China is only too anxious to disclose the details, but the attitude of Japan is rather that of Society in the chaste ballad of Thomas Haynes Bayly.

"Oh, no, we never mention her,
Her name is never heard.
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word."

In an age when the nations of the world are engaged, like Pilate, in washing their political hands in public in proof of their sincerity in the future, it seems a pity that one member of the great alliance should refuse to join the ablution party, and place all its cards upon the table. The hesitation is unfortunate, and may yet subject the Japanese Government to the reproach, aimed by Pooh-Bah at Nanki-Poo, in the reign of another Mikado, of being a "very imperfect abluator."

The veiled threat of Japan that if China so far forgets the etiquette of secret diplomacy as to publish her treaties with the government in Tokyo, she will be acting contrary to the best interests of herself and of the world, is as unconvincing to reason as it is stimulating to curiosity. What are these treaties which China wishes to divulge contrary to her advantage, and Japan is insistent upon keeping secret for the sake of humanity? It is to be suspected that humanity will take the risk of the disclosure, cheerfully enough now, rather than run the risk of embarking on a new era with a diplomatic skeleton in the far eastern cupboard. Nor is it exactly permissible for Japan to argue that in pressing for the publication of these treaties China is endeavoring to secure the repudiation of its agreements with her, at a moment when the nations are meeting in conference to insist on the sanctity of national undertakings. The supporters of the League of Nations are understood to be preparing to cut the

political painter which binds them to the past. Yet here is one of them pleading apparently to be allowed to preserve certain strands of this painter. What sort of an impression does Japan imagine such a plea will make upon the world?

Railroads and the Victory Loan

IF EVER there should be the closest cooperation between the government of the United States and the nation's industries, for the promotion of business, that time is now. Yet a wider breach obtains between the government and business than has before occurred since the beginning of the war. The wedge which widened the breach was a political one. The question at issue was an extra session of Congress. Without going into the merits or demerits of the case, the fact remains that Congress adjourned leaving a number of exceedingly important appropriation measures unacted upon. The appropriations involved total nearly \$3,000,000,000. The failure to enact these measures into laws places the nation's business in an exceedingly embarrassing position, and not only jeopardizes the industrial future, but puts a serious obstacle in the path of the Victory Liberty Loan to be floated next month.

It makes little difference to business men, or to men looking for work, who is responsible for this state of affairs. Whether President Wilson's refusal to call an extra session of the new Congress, so that legislation might go on during his absence from the country, or the action of some of the members of the United States Senate in preventing the passage of certain of the important measures is responsible for the present conditions, the chief thing necessary is to remedy the situation without delay. An extra session of Congress must be called sooner or later, and it is difficult to see how the muddle is to be cleared unless a call is issued at once.

The failure of the Senate to pass the General Deficiency Bill, with its appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the railroads, places the railroads in a position where they will be obliged to borrow from the banks' funds sufficient to meet their most pressing needs. The rate of interest which they will be called upon to pay is likely to be greater than they can well afford, burdened as they are with high operating expenses, and a rate much higher than that which the government will be prepared to offer on the Victory Loan bonds. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, has called a meeting for next Tuesday of the railroad representatives and bankers to consider ways and means for raising the money necessary to tide the roads over the present situation. Every effort is to be made to raise the necessary funds, and at the same time not interfere with the Victory Loan campaign. It is not easy, at the present moment, to see how this is to be done, for the government loan will be a large one, and all the banking effort possible should apparently be used toward making it a success.

The United States Shipping Board also finds itself in financial straits because of the failure of two important bills to pass Congress before its final adjournment. The Deficiency Bill provided \$50,000,000 to be paid for work already done. An appropriation of \$650,000,000 also was contained in the Sundry Civil Bill for the continuance of its shipbuilding program. Recourse will probably be had to the banks, and in this case the total which the banks will be called upon to furnish for railroads and shipbuilding will exceed \$1,000,000,000, to say nothing of other demands which may be made.

There is no question as to the needs of the railroads and the shipyards. There also is no question that the money which they need will somehow be raised. The fact is, however, that the financing thus made necessary by the failure of the Sixty-fifth Congress to pass the necessary measures and the refusal of President Wilson to call together the Sixty-sixth at this time place an extraordinary burden upon the banks, further restricting commercial operations and hindering industrial progress generally. It is understood that the banks had already been warned not to make commercial loans, where they could well be avoided, until after the new Victory Loan campaign, thus leaving the nation's banking machinery free to bring the new loan through successfully, as in the previous campaigns. This is a time when every possible encouragement should be offered to new industrial enterprise. Much has been said, officially and unofficially, along these lines, but little has been done.

The Transformation of Mesopotamia

EVERY now and again, during the last three or four years, some account has been given in the press, through official dispatches and otherwise, of the remarkable reconstruction and reclamation work which has been carried on by the British authorities in Mesopotamia. With so much else, however, to occupy the world's attention the great work has largely passed unnoticed, and it is only slowly coming to be realized that the oldest land in the world, after lying to a great extent desolate for many centuries, is today being steadily brought back to its old-time fertility. Nearly a year ago, indeed, dispatches from Baghdad told of the rapid strides which were being made in the great work of restoring the once famous irrigation works of the country. "During the summer," it was declared in one dispatch, "we have been at work on the irrigation scheme. This year nearly a hundred canals on the Hillieh branch, which had fallen into disuse, have been dug out. Three hundred thousand acres have been brought into cultivation, and there is promise of the greatest harvest in the memory of man, possibly the greatest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar."

There has been no cessation in the work during the past year, and only a few weeks ago another great enterprise was completed at Mansurieh, on the Diala River, some seventy miles northeast of Baghdad. Fourteen hundred years ago, in the days of the Abbasid Caliph, the whole tract of country inclosed by the Diala, Adhem, and Tigris rivers was watered by a series of canals drawing from the Diala. Most of these have been dry for centuries, and the greater part of the land has long been out of cultivation. Six months ago, the British irrigation department commenced the widening of an old

channel known as the Mansurieh Cut, and the construction of a regular dam at its head, which has been built of solid concrete, strong enough to resist all strain upon it. The channel, which is now complete, is six miles long and, according to a recent account, without any further labor being expended upon it, water can be supplied to irrigate some 300,000 acres, thus making cultivation possible as far as the neighborhood of Baghdad. And so the work goes on.

It is not, however, only in the matter of irrigation that the country is being steadily transformed. An even more remarkable transformation has been effected in its administration. Turkey maintained her hold on Mesopotamia solely by most vigorous application of the policy "divide and rule." Each petty chieftain, as one writer has put it, built himself a mud tower from which he defied the rest of the world, or whence he sallied forth to plunder his neighbors. Into this state of anarchy the British Administration entered in July, 1915, and at once the Turkish policy was reversed. Influential head men received recognition, and were made responsible for their communities; arbitration on the basis of tribal customs was encouraged; disputes over boundaries were adjusted; every effort was made to settle old-standing quarrels on a basis that would appeal to the native sense of justice, and, in general, full advantage was taken of the responsibility of the capable sheiks, whilst those maliciously disposed were firmly dealt with. The task was difficult, but the policy was uniformly successful, and, again and again, especially since the signing of the armistice removed all dread of the return of the Turk, the British authorities have been the recipients of the most spontaneous expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the Arab population. Mesopotamia is, today, leading the world in the matter of reconstruction, and, every month that passes, is aiding the world with an increasing quantity of much-needed food supplies. The transformation is, indeed, as remarkable as it is well-nigh unique.

Reconstruction in Jerusalem

HAD civilization in its generally accepted sense gone hand in hand with aesthetic worth, Jerusalem of today would far surpass in splendor those western cities of fountains and parks that claim precedence in natural or cultivated charm. But as Jerusalem added to her renown in the successive clashes of East and West against her walls, the opportunity for civic improvement was continually checked, and then, under the Turkish yoke, completely removed. And so the sacred city of three religions, alternately attacked by Moabites, Syrians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, is now receiving its first lessons as to how to teach its children, sweep its streets, build drains, lay out parks, and prepare for natural development generally. The city that bears cherished memories of the Hebrew, Moslem, and Christian peoples is now learning how to do away with the unutterable squalor that shocked and disillusioned the unsuspecting travelers, and to secure the amenities of municipal existence that less renowned communities have long enjoyed as a matter of course. And so it will be a changed and more habitable Jerusalem that will greet the thousands of visitors of the coming pilgrim seasons, and more busy, too, for industries old and new are springing up within its walls.

It is a great and much-needed work that the British officers have undertaken since the occupation of the city by General Allenby; greater still if the whole-hearted cooperation of residents of all creeds in the work shall be taken into account; indeed, while the experiments in a world-wide League of Nations are making progress in Paris, a league of nations in miniature is almost in working order in Jerusalem, for improving the conditions of the diversified little community. This little league, otherwise known as the Pro-Jerusalem Committee, has among its active members the Governor, who takes the chair; the Grand Mufti of Islam, the head of the Latin Christians, the Greek Patriarch, the Armenian Bishop, and the head of the Jewish committee, as well as representatives of the other elements of the venerable city. The committee, which converses in the French language, has already taken in hand questions of housing and civic reconstruction and the broader task of unifying the city after centuries of misery and misrule, advised by American and British experts who attend its sessions. The largest project before it is the laying out of a new town outside, and to the north of the ancient city, for which a special survey is now being made. At the same time an elaborate park system is being prepared, beginning from the Sixteenth Century wall encircling, in which all the views and beauty spots of the ancient city are jealously guarded. This project provides for the safeguarding of the "Dome of the Rock," the Al Aksah mosque, and the remaining buildings of the Haram e Sherief, and for the revival of the Palestine Survey in which leaders of excavation work of all the associated nations will resume their work upon the wealth of information presumably still lurking beneath the historic soil.

But apart from this work, which has a romantic interest for all who are either closely or remotely acquainted with the glories of the Holy Land, there are other practical duties to be performed, neither aesthetic, nor internationally interesting, yet necessary even for the most ideal community, for its bare subsistence and comfort. These duties are now being taken in hand in a manner more complete and more expert than Napoleon's "Survey of Egypt." They comprise a number of engineering works, chief among which is the provision of ample supplies of good drinking water to the population, and all of which are now regarded as essential to the proper administration of a city. Then there is the reform of the municipality and the creation of machinery for carrying on this reform, the preparation of new by-laws to meet the needs of building and housing reform, and equally important, the rehabilitation of workshops and hand industries, with the setting up in full vigor of the looms and other implements of the weaving and dyeing industries.

In this way is the sharp contrast between the Jerusalem of the imagination and the actual Jerusalem as it was

left by the Turk being reduced to less jarring proportions. And although the time is not yet when the city looks fair with "the silver sun on all her palaces" and "Kedron's stream facing the meadows with its silver band," yet beauty and happiness are already beginning to reign in a community that had lost all memory of such blessings.

Notes and Comments

IN AN institution like the New York Public Library a real test of popularity is the frequency with which a book has to be renovated. And according to the official whose duty it is to keep the several million books in a reasonable state of neatness and serviceability, among those that have most often to be renovated are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Wandering Jew," "Vanity Fair," "The Counts of Monte Cristo," and "A Tale of Two Cities."

SPEAKING of French papers that the average American never hears of, the little papers written for small groups of readers, an American in Paris is particularly interested by one that devotes itself to the idea of restoring a monarchy. Such a paper seems a paradox at a time when a world war has just been fought for democracy; but its editor, whose patriotic support of the war is unquestioned, nevertheless argues that monarchy is the best policy. Theoretically a good case can always be made out for government by a benevolent monarch, and the paper goes on making it out to the great satisfaction of a small constituency. It is a good example of the way in which nearly every shade of Parisian opinion, substantial or fantastic, sooner or later produces its own small journal, bought and read for what may be called its editorial page.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY will take his seat as a United States Senator from Michigan when the new Congress convenes, but his opponent in the election is nevertheless bent upon keeping up the contest in one way or another. Whether or not this will disturb the sitting Senator, while the Upper House is proceeding with business, will depend upon whether he can distinguish between the buzzing of a Ford and other engines on the Capitol grounds.

Now that the fighting is over, Shakespeare's native place is again lively with American visitors, but the touring sightseers of the past are replaced by soldiers, taking advantage, with other overseas men in uniform, of the opportunity to see Stratford-on-Avon before their return home. During the war the historic place had a dull time. In December, 1917, the number of visitors dropped to practically none at all; but the armistice changed conditions, and December, 1918, brought more visitors than any other December since a record has been kept. One wonders if the custodian, showing the soldiers round, thinks to remind them of Shakespeare's lines

The arms are fair
When the intent for bearing them is just.

A BREWERY in Newark, New Jersey, has recently been converted into a plant for the making of nut butter, at an expenditure estimated at \$200,000. Between 500 and 600 persons will be employed in the establishment. This is along the line of practical reform. Before this brewery was converted, there is little reason to doubt that, like all of its kind, it took bread away from many a family table; now it is not only going to supply bread for many a family table, but butter it. What more could be wished?

REPUBLICANS in the Ohio Legislature are reported as saying that they do not think much of former President Taft for supporting President Wilson in behalf of the League of Nations. It is fair to presume that the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature will not like to have their position stated in this way. It places them in a light quite as ridiculous as if the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature were reported as saying that they did not think much of President Wilson for supporting former President Taft on the League of Nations, or if it were said that the Independents in the Ohio Legislature did not think much of either President Wilson or former President Taft for supporting a position, with regard to a League of Nations, similar in some particulars to that which Theodore Roosevelt took several years ago.

"GENERAL" COXEY, who once led a famous "army" to Washington, District of Columbia, where his forces were repulsed by the District police, is threatening to plunge the United States once more into laughter. This time he proposes to head an "army" in opposition to prohibition. He reports, so it is published, that many business men are in favor of his project, and will enlist in his army; which would go far toward leaving the impression that the business men to whom he refers are not greatly concerned about their business.

SEVERAL translations of Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Century Chinese poems, which have just been printed in an American magazine of verse, will strike many casual readers as being very much like Occidental vers libre; and it is also noticeable that these poems, widely apart in time, are very near together in feeling and technical manner. The Chinese poet, in fact, seems to have anticipated by several centuries the "latest thing" in Western verse expression. And perhaps this is really the case. The Chinese term for such poems is, literally translated, "written pictures," which will also seem to many modern readers a good working definition for vers libre.

LOOKING forward to a revival of American shipping under new conditions, one can cheerfully enough accept the opinion of a veteran seaman, talking to a young reporter, that the "glory" of the old sailing days is much overrated. The billowing canvas was impressive; but the facts of the case, confides this mariner, are that the sailors had to live in quarters that were badly ventilated, if ventilated at all, badly lighted, and cramped almost beyond endurance. A steady diet of hardtack and "salt horse" mitigated the glory of the sea, while chanties, although they helped things along, were often compulsory, and little joy to the sailorman who was singing to order.